

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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TOPICS of the MONTH.

THE difficulty, on the present occasion, is not in finding a subject for our periodical disquisition, but in selecting from several that which may be most fitting for our purpose.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION, or *Bill for the Suppression of the Catholic Association*, is undoubtedly that which has excited, and ought to excite, the largest portion of popular attention. But this belongs, in all propriety, to the Review of Politics, and will find its place accordingly.

THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES is a subject which, for several successive months, we have hung *in terrorem* over the heads of dashing speculators; and relative to which, we have repeatedly sounded (we hope, not quite in vain) the tocsin of alarm to awaken the infatuated dupes of rapacious projectors from dreams of anticipated opulence, which must end, even if they entail not national calamity, in individual disappointment and ruin.

But this involves more considerations, humane, moral and political, and requires more minute and accurate discriminations, than can be comprised in a single essay. All Joint-Stock Companies are not necessarily either injurious monopolies, or nefarious bubbles. There are some, undoubtedly, which may be productive of national advantages; and some that are grounded (though the superstructure of hope may be embellished with too flattering an ostentation) on solid and well-authorized calculation. We would winnow the wheat from the chaff. An article of great value, as well as labour and research, and extending through several pages, will be found in another part of our present number, (*see p. 145-152*), which may perhaps be regarded as the best introduction that can be desired, to the purposed investigation, as furnishing essential data for the discrimination to which we have alluded. Another article will, also, be found, even in our critical department (*Monthly Report of Domestic and Foreign Literature*), in which one essential line of such discrimination is distinctly and judiciously drawn. The space

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allotted, respectively, to these, is reason sufficient, on the score of variety, why our introductory pages should be devoted to some other subject.

Mr. FAREY'S PAPER, alluded to, *on the Joint-Stock Companies already incorporated*, from the mass of accurate information it compresses and brings distinctly into view, we are perfectly aware, was entitled to a conspicuous station in the vanward of our correspondence; but our arrangements were so far advanced, and so considerable a portion of our adopted matter was already in type, before that valuable document came to hand, that nothing but its great importance could have procured its insertion, this month, at all; and having assigned to it, though not exactly the place we could have desired, the most conspicuous station which circumstances would permit, we shall select, for the immediate subject of our prefatory animadversions, a topic, as remote as the occurrences of the month can present.

THE MORALS OF THE STAGE, AND OF THE PUBLIC PRESS.

THERE is a subject connected with Theatrical transactions, which it was perhaps expected that we should have noticed in our preceding number: we allude, of course, to the disturbances excited on Mr. Kean's precipitant re-appearance at Drury Lane, on the 24th of the month, after the disclosures which had taken place on the 17th, in the trial, *COX v. KEAN*, in the Court of King's Bench. But as circumstances had prevented us from being personally present, and as we could not rest with a very implicit faith on the accuracy of the daily press upon a subject in which it had taken so decidedly a hostile part, we were not disposed to run the hazard of entering facts upon our record, before we had ascertained their authenticity; or of representing to our distant readers as the conduct of the metropolitan public, what we suspected to have been the contentions of two theatrical factions, inflamed by instigations scarcely less indecorous than the offences so vehemently denounced.

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Of the *rows*, therefore, (as they are called) of Monday the 24th, and Friday the 28th of January, we know nothing, but from general notoriety. Of those of the two succeeding evenings, Monday, the 31st of January, and Friday, February the 4th, we can speak more accurately; and certainly, scenes more disgraceful to the promoters of them we have seldom witnessed; nor is it worth while particularly to discriminate the shades of turpitude between the respective parties. Groups of organized disturbers, (not constituting, together, a third part of the audience, and still less respectable, generally speaking, in their appearance,) drowning the voices of actors and actresses in one contentious clamour; ladies of character totally excluded—whether in moral reprehension of the offending performer, or from the dread of outrage, we leave conjecture to decide;—men (we cannot call them gentlemen) even in the dress boxes, some of whom had not the manners, even there, to take off their hats, clamourously applauding every passage which could be tortured into any allusion to circumstances, which the most moderate attention to decency would, at any rate, have forbore to celebrate with triumphant acclamation, and then entering into personal quarrel with those who retorted in equally vehement cries and hisses;—organized bands, of ruffian-like appearance, in the pit, who—not content with provoking and prolonging the irritation, by every demonstration of vociferous enthusiasm, and silencing dissent, in their own region, by pugilistic prowess,—showered indiscriminate volleys of oranges and apples into the boxes, to the destruction of chandeliers, and dealt black eyes and broken heads* to persons who were sitting as silent spectators of the fray; and, to crown all, the manager himself behind the screen of the procenium, witnessing, for a considerable time, this outrageous battery upon the side boxes, without any attempt at remonstrance, or interference; and then, when an orange or two glanced from their aim, by striking against a pillar of the assailed boxes, or being warded off by the hands of the person annoyed, fell

* We do not know that any more than one head was broken, but that was of a completely passive spectator. An equally unoffending youth, in the same box, was, however, blinded, for some time, by the stroke of an apple on his eye.

upon the stage, coming instantly forward, with action of pathetic appeal, and making himself the accuser of the suffering parties!† Such were the disgraceful results of that fermentation, which indecorous precipitancy on the one side, and an equally indecent vehemence of pretended morality on the other, had provoked and excited.

We do not mean to insinuate that an uninstigated audience may not, in the ebullition of indignant feeling, carry to great length their hostile resentment, against even a favourite actor, on the grounds of personal conduct. Macklin, many years ago, was driven from the stage on account of his conduct in a personal quarrel behind the scenes; and even in those foreign regions, where Mr. Kean expressed his anxiety that, for the honour of his country, his *persecution* should never be reported, events something similar do occasionally, it should seem, take place: of which the following instance, communicated by a foreign gentleman, who occasionally favours the M.M. with his correspondence, may not be an impertinent illustration.

Sir:—The late theatrical *rows*, which have distracted and disgraced the metropolis, put me in mind of an anecdote, which was related to me, some months ago, by a friend, who had then just returned from Germany, and which I beg now to transmit to you. My communication would, perhaps,

† In such a scene of tumult, it is impossible for one eye to see every thing that passes in every part of so large a theatre. We speak only of what we saw. As danger was around us, our attention was occasionally, of course, confined to what was nearest. Whether, therefore, any of the three or four oranges that fell upon the stage were originally aimed there, we cannot pretend to say. If they were, no reprehension, or *chastisement* could be too severe for the brutality which gave them such direction; for Miss Smithson was on the stage, and of course exceedingly alarmed; and, sex alone, to say nothing of youth and beauty, if there were one fibre of manly feeling left in a biped's breast, should have protected her from the agitation of such occurrence. But the two instances specified in the text occurred as there related; and certainly nothing was *thrown* upon the stage, either by the individual gentleman, or from the assaulted boxes, against which Mr. E. directed his accusations: they were the sufferers, not the annoyers, in this missile warfare.

perhaps, be more valuable, if I could furnish it with dates; but, unfortunately, I took no notice of them, at the time when the circumstance was mentioned: suffice it, therefore, that it occurred within the last year or two. *Mm. Stich*, a favourite actress in Berlin, having been found, by her husband, in bed with a strange man, the former, in a fit of ungovernable fury, stabbed the latter, and fled. The case was investigated, and, as the wounds proved not to be mortal, allowance was made for circumstances, and the husband was acquitted. *Mm. S.* had borne an indifferent character before; but, as nothing of her irregularities had been brought before the public in any *tangible* or *authentic* shape, they were indulgently overlooked. But now the people were determined that she should not again appear before them; and the first time that she afterwards ventured on the stage, the uproar was so tremendous, so universal, and so determined, that she was obliged to retire in confusion. This occurred in a place where the theatre is always filled by an armed police, with drawn swords; and where, on a common occasion, even a whisper during the performance is punished, not only with instant expulsion, but often with several days' incarceration. It occurred, also, in the very teeth of an absolute king, who was present, at the time, and had actually risen, and beckoned to the people to be silent. The next day, the ministerial papers reported that the king was highly displeased at the *arrogance* of the people; and that it was his majesty's opinion, that the public had no concern with the private conduct of an actor or actress. But still the people chose to think differently; and *Mm. S.* shortly after took her departure to France, whence she had not yet returned at the period when my friend left Berlin.—Your's, &c.

Y. Z.

But, whatever may be the right, morally inherent, or capriciously assumed, of a theatrical audience to pronounce upon any thing but the *theatrical* merits, or demerits, of the performer who appears before them, the question of the means that were taken to excite the intemperate hostility in the present instance, is not in any respect altered. If matrons and virgins, in sign of their disapprobation, had withheld the sanction of their presence, when the offender was to perform, we should have hailed the symptom of a return, at least to the

exteriors of moral decorum. If the manifestation of a spontaneous and unorganized disapprobation had burst forth from the audience, on his first appearance on the boards, we do not know that we should have condemned the morality of the public as more ardent than discreet: but we should perhaps have been disposed to inquire why it had not been manifested with equal intensity, on other, and more crying occasions. This is a question, however, which applies more directly to the pretended morality of the hostile portion of the *public press*.

We do not mean to be the apologists of Mr. Kean; but, for the sake even of that vaunted morality, which can never be advanced without some attention to equal justice, let the case be fairly stated.

The fact of the *twin letters* is, indeed, a very black one; and may tend to shew how easily the *man* may be sunk in the *actor*: not exclusively, we are afraid, by those whose profession is the stage. Yet take the case altogether, it is certainly *not more* aggravated than many others which the public press has passed over in silence, or evaded with very slight regard.

We will not allude to any of those flagrant violations of every principle of morality, in which names, so frequently, and sometimes circumstances, are suppressed—from *respect* to the rank of the offenders, or from other *weighty considerations*; nor even allude to the *morality*, in many instances so conspicuous, in the conduct of their journals—their fond expatiations on *crim. cons.*, &c—their luxuriant details of every fact and circumstance which, for the sake of public decency, should be solicitously concealed. Neither will we enquire what would become of the dearest yet (with all its abuses)—the most inestimable of the privileges we enjoy! if every conductor were hooted from his office, and his printing press, for every transgression against the ten commandments?—We will confine ourselves to the stage alone.

In the case of Mr. Kean, bad as it is, there was evidently no seduction. The whole of the *proven* conduct of the lady is direct enough to this point. And if a beautiful woman will “tempt a man to tempt her,” it is true, we know very well what he *ought* to do; but, be he actor, newspaper-writer, or reader, 'tis question whether he might not “find it necessary to borrow a little of

of some Joseph Surface's morality." Be this as it will, the crime, thus far, is not particularly aggravated; and, with respect to the family of the criminal, though there be infidelity to the conjugal vow, there is no desertion: nor ought it to be forgotten, in mitigation, that Mr. Kean, even in the very height and infatuation of his passion, resolutely refused to abandon the wife he had wronged, or relinquish the duties of a father; and the dissatisfied lady appears, accordingly, to have sought refuge in the arms of a more constant lover. There is room, therefore, for crimination, and room for penalty; but it is certainly not a case for proscription: at least, if we may appeal to former precedents of this High Court of Morality—the public press.

It is not very long ago, since a celebrated singer was convicted of a like offence: alike in name; not quite alike in circumstance. The lady he seduced, had been till then of unblemished reputation: yet, admitted to the hospitable hearth as a friend, while her husband was absent, on the service of his country, the performer alluded to not only seduced her, but deserted a faithful partner, who had, for years, been considered as his wife, if she was not in reality such, and, with her, the child or children she had borne to him. Did the moral indignation of the public press burst forth in unappeasable anathema against him? Did it proceed to abusive personalities? attack his professional capabilities? deny him the science and the powers of voice? hold up the deficiencies of his person in ridiculous caricature? stigmatize him as a lascivious "baboon,"* and call upon the

* "We know not," says one of these candid and moral Journalists, "whether more to despise the *baboon* exhibited, or the showman that leads him on." Mr. Kean a baboon?—What are they then who, heretofore, used to cry him up to the skies?—We are no unqualified admirers of this performer. We consider him as an actor of great, but frequently misdirected energies, who, intoxicated by his early and well-merited success, and resigned to habitudes and associations inconsistent with the developments of intellect, and therefore hostile to professional improvement, has deteriorated, instead of advancing, in the accomplishments of his art; till his powers, instead of expanding in versatility, have merged into mannerism; and that mannerism, frequently, as coarse as it is strong. Yet still are there *some* characters, and scenes and passages of many, in which he

public not to tolerate his appearance on the stage? No. He was greeted, it is true, with some expressions of public indignation; but he was permitted to be heard; and, with no other apology than "that for the offence he had committed, he had suffered the penalty of the law, and therefore hoped for a candid reception, in his professional exertions," the audience were appeased. The press had sounded no tocsin of alarm, as if the entire morality of the world were threatened with conflagration from the irregularities of one actor; and there the matter ended.

But we have another and more recent instance, and apparently still more flagitious; over which, nevertheless, the moral thunder of the public press has been content to sleep. A married man (an actor at another theatre,—the husband, we know, of a very much respected,—we believe, of a very amiable and estimable, woman,) not very long ago abandoned that wife, and eloped with the wife of another man, to whom she had borne nine children—all left behind, that she might live, as she still does live, in open adultery with this yet very popular actor.

Have the moral agitators of the question, against Mr. Kean, entered into any confederacy to hoot the comedian alluded to from the stage? Has he lost his power over their risible muscles, as the other has over their lachrymal ducts? Have they lifted up their voices, in choral anathema, to concentrate public indignation on the head of *this* adulterer also? No: they have been as mild and gentle on *this* occasion, "an' as they were so many sucking lambs." Trial we take it for granted there has been, for we understand there has been a "Bill of Divorce," which could not be entertained without preliminary verdict. But, if reported at all, it hath been slurred over as quietly as possible,—whether from regard to public decency, or from habits of familiarity between "reporters" and the parties, or from what other reason, or by what other management, we presume not to determine: but we ask, in the mean time, what other occupation found this flaming zeal for the interests of public morality?—or, rather, are we not called upon, by common sense and reason,

may bid defiance to all rivalry, whether of present example, or remembrance. Then let him not, with all his blemishes, "be slandered with *baboon*!"

reason, to seek for some other motive for the intemperance of the recent prescription?

If further instance were requisite to stimulate this inquiry, it is at hand. The public press, whatever may have been the zeal and diligence of proselytizing missionaries, (fond of travelling into *strange lands*,) has most assuredly not, all at once, become saintly and puritanical: witness the zealous support of one whom, how justly soever she may be entitled to the compassion of the liberal, is certainly not quite an object of enthusiastic patronage for the *austere*.

This is ground upon which we would tread with tenderness: a case exceedingly different from any of the preceding; but yet a case in point. We once met with the young creature, we now allude to, in her days, we believe, of unsullied purity; and we looked upon her with such eyes as we hope we shall always have for such as she then seemed to be. She appeared to us a thing of light. We thought we beheld in her air, her form, her features and her motions, the instinctive expressions of grace, of intellect, and of innocence: we are sure we beheld the symmetry and beauty that ought to enshrine such attributes; and we should have imagined that even libertinism must have become half-demon, ere it could cherish, for the simple loveliness that stood before us, one selfish or *unhallowed* thought. We never can recollect the vision of that day, without reflecting on what "Maria"* then seemed to be, and what she might, and what she *ought* to have become.

For what has since happened, we can have no feeling but of compassion. One, indeed, there is for whom we reserve our indignant execration: one, before whose darker guilt even the seducer appears robed in the livery of innocence. With him let the whole account of *crimination* rest: the victim, is entitled to a forbearing sympathy; but not to enthusiastic patronage.

Let the past be no impediment to the exercise of her professional talents; but let it not be pleaded as a title to exaggerated admiration. This is surely the line of discrimination which even the most indulgent morality would draw.

But to what motive are we, then, to attribute the outrageous attempt to ex-

* A poetical correspondent, whose contribution appears in its proper place, chimes in with perfect unison to our sentiments upon this occasion.

communicate Mr. Kean from the stage? We are disposed to answer—"The intrigues of a theatrical faction." There are, at this time, to the destruction of all true dramatic effect, two great actors, who alternately appear on these boards, and who, by some species of narrow policy, (whether originating in themselves or in the management,) are never to appear together: the Castor and Pollux of the dramatic hemisphere,—one setting as the other rises; or the two buckets, if you will, of the dramatic well, one of which must go down that the other may ascend. Each of these, we are told, is to have *fifty pounds a night*. Now some of their toad-eating friends, or zealous partizans, (for players have such as well as kings,) may perhaps have taken it into their heads, that if one of them could be driven from the stage, the other, instead of *fifty*, might have a *hundred* pounds a night; or, at least, have all the fifty pound nights to himself. Through what dirty channels, or by what crooked ways, (perhaps unsuspected by the editors themselves,) an intrigue so nefarious could find its way into the columns of our newspapers, it may not be very easy to shew: most assuredly we do not believe it to have originated with the rival actor himself; for never did we hear even the faintest whisper impute to Mr. Macready any particle of ungentlemanlike feeling. But *great men*, of every description, have their *little admirers*, who judge of the idols, they worship, by themselves: as divinities have *their* worshippers, who offer to them such services as superior nature must look down upon with indignant loathing, and regard, not as adorations, but as insults. Certain, however, it is that, of a faction of this description, whether concerted or incidental, there were symptoms not very equivocal; and, against such a faction, the real lovers of the drama cannot too resolutely set their faces. If we would not have so much of our stage as is not already encroached upon by melodrame and pantomime, still further degraded, and the fine tragedies of Shakspeare reduced to a sort of monodramas, where every thing but the one speaker of the night, might just as well be supplied in pasteboard, as by the half-breathing automatons that surround him, we ought to demand of the manager, (who, as being a *constituted monopolist*, is responsible to the public for the manner in which he fulfils *his trust*;) how it comes that these two stars,

stars, as they are called, are never permitted to shine together?—to kindle each other's emulation, and correct each other's mannerisms, by the collision of a generous rivalry. Δ

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

ALLOW me to make a few remarks on your correspondent A. B. C.'s critical observations on Capt. Scoresby's Voyage to the Arctic Regions [see *Monthly Magazine*, Vol. LIX. p. 21]; a work I have not had an opportunity of perusing: and, therefore, I shall only say, that it appears probable, that while the principal aim of Capt. Scoresby was to *entertain*, he was anxious not to *mislead* his readers; as, indeed, the quotation evinces.

But whatever may be thought of Capt. S.'s philosophy (and I am quite ready to join A. B. C. in disputing it, as far as appears in the quotations in question), surely it will be granted, that A. B. C. has not been very successful in the illustration of *his* position. A. B. C. has commenced by observing, "The calculations I shall not follow, because I deny the principles altogether:"—I would address A. B. C. in language nearly similar.

It would, however, be very unjust, were I not to acknowledge, that A. B. C. has done much to disarm criticism, in his concluding paragraph;—and, if *he* thinks the term "nonsense" may be applicable to his "remarks," I, for my part, will not gainsay it.

But the subject is curious; and it is a fact, notwithstanding A. B. C.'s apparent doubt, that *every* middle-sized man sustains a pressure of several thousand pounds: for as every square inch of surface sustains a pressure of 15 lbs., every square foot will sustain 144 times as much, or 2,160 lbs. weight;—then, if the whole surface of a man's body contain fifteen square feet, he must sustain 32,400 lbs., nearly fourteen tons and a half; or, supposing a small man, containing thirteen or fourteen superficial feet, he will then, even, sustain upwards of thirteen tons weight.

The difficulty then occurs, "How comes it that we are insensible to a pressure seemingly sufficient to crush us at once?"—an objection which obtains the more powerfully, from the general admission (though A. B. C. "*justly*" disallows it), that "when a man is plunged, only a few feet, under water,

he is sensible of the pressure;" and a glass, open at both ends, being placed over the hole in an air-pump plate, and while the hand is pressed over the other end, the air being exhausted, this pressure will not only be perceived, but painfully felt.

The reason is:—such pressures, only, are acknowledged by us, as move our fibres, and put them into unusual situations; and the pressure of the air, being *equal on all parts*, cannot displace, but, on the contrary, braces the fibres. If, however, the pressure be removed from any part, that on the neighbouring parts becomes even painful; and if the top of the glass, above described, be covered by a piece of flat glass, such flat glass, upon exhaustion of the receiver, would be broken to atoms by the incumbent weight of air; which would, also, be the case with the other glass, or receiver, too, but for the arched top.

"As *light* as air," is a common saying; but that air has *weight*, was well known to Aristotle. Did A. B. C. never hear of the experiments of Galileo and Torricelli, on this subject? But, take an hollow copper ball, holding exactly a wine-quart, and having weighed it, carefully, when full of air, exhaust it, and then weigh it: it will be found, on comparison with the former weight, to have lost sixteen grains; and this result, compared with the weight of the same vessel filled with water, shews water to be 914 times as heavy as air, near the earth's surface. This, by the bye, probably explains, in part, A. B. C.'s observation, that "it is only guessed at, but not known, what the weight of the atmosphere is:" for the temperature and density of the air vary at, and, much more, high above the earth's surface; which, in round numbers, contains 200,000,000 square miles, every square mile containing 27,876,400 square feet: therefore, the earth's surface contains 5,575,280,000,000,000 square feet;—which number, multiplied by the pressure on a square foot (2,160), gives 12,042,604,800,000,000,000, for the whole weight of our atmosphere.

Of this, however, and its consequences, I believe that A. B. C. is aware; and his after-quotation of Dr. Blair's celebrated, and really just axiom, shews that the attentive perusal of some good works on pneumatics and hydrostatics is rather desirable to A. B. C., than the explication of any particular fact.

Thus we see, that when it is said, the whale "has not the weight of a single ounce"

ounce" pressing upon him, A. B. C. labours under a great mistake. The fact is quite contrary; but the whale, being altogether surrounded by the same element, perceives none.

The supposition, in p. 22, seems to be not only indefensible, but not very apposite. It would appear, that neither A. B. C. nor Capt. Scoresby are anglers; or they, being accustomed to *kill* the largest fresh-water fish with a single *hair*, would not see any thing very marvellous or incomprehensible in the fact of a *whale* "being drawn up to the surface" of the ocean, "even by the strength of the harpoon-line, which is not larger than a man's finger," though oppressed with a weight, of his native element, *exceeding sixty of the largest ships of the British navy!* Upon reviewing this paragraph, I would ask, not what becomes of Mr. Scoresby's, but what becomes of A. B. C.'s philosophy and calculation?

I might easily multiply remarks on this topic; but, hoping that some of your numerous and able correspondents will further elucidate it, I shall take up no more of your time and space.—Your's, &c. D. E. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

KNOWING the high character which the Monthly Magazine has amongst the periodicals of the day, I cannot but regret, that nearly four columns of No. CCCCVI. should be occupied by the flippant and "great nonsense," which A. B. C. has applied to the extract from an able and truly scientific work, by Capt. Scoresby, in p. 21. The other extract which this writer makes from Dr. Blair, correctly stating, that fluids press not merely *downwards* (as, two or three times, A. B. C. attempts to make it be believed that Mr. Scoresby meant), but *upwards* and sideways also, completely answers this writer's cavils, against the alleged ease with which the carcase of a whale is, sometimes, drawn up from a great depth in the sea, by the harpoon-line. The enormous pressure on the external surface of the whale, and also on all those internal parts of its body to which the water has access, when at great depths, may well be supposed distressingly to *compress* the animal's fluids, flesh and bones, and produce the exhausting effects to which Mr. Scoresby has so often been an attentive witness.—Your's, &c.

JOHN FAREY.

London, Feb. 5, 1825.

P.S.—The want of *date* and *place* to the next correspondent's letter (p. 23), deprives it of its chief value. I sincerely hope that no one may be induced to try the *sponge-mask*, mentioned in p. 73, as a security against the *foul air* of wells, or other places: the attempt may cost them their lives. The philosophy here, is equally bad with that which would *filter* sea-water to render it fresh!—[See your 56th volume, p. 37.]

277·274 cubic inches (see p. 74) is the contents of the *Imperial* gallon, fancifully equated to the bulk of 10 lbs. of water, instead of 1·8th part of a Winchester bushel, or 268·8 cubic inches, which ought to be the future *British* gallon, because the bushel is far more *importantly and extensively* IN USE, than any other measuring-vessel whatever.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DANISH TRADITIONS and SUPERSTITIONS.

(Continued from No. 406, p. 26.)

The Devil in the shape of a Hare.

IN the year 1573, Joachim von Hagen, Lord hereditary of Nubel, went out to hunt on a Good Friday; and as he, during service-time, rode with his dog along the shore by Hattlund, the devil came in the shape of a hare, and allowed himself to be hunted about by the dog. Then the devil sprung over a large stone or rock, in which are yet to be seen the prints of his feet; but the hound, in endeavouring to follow him, tumbled over the stone, and broke his neck. Then the same hare sprung back again, and was pursued by the youth, until it once more bounded over the stone; and the hunter, who was coming behind, ran himself and his horse against the rock, and both fell down dead.

The Devil runs away with a Lady.

Dame Christina Von Hagen, a noble lady of Holstein, and widow of Otto Rantzow, was walking with several distinguished females before the castle-gate of Lubeck; and upon her going somewhat aside from the others, she was suddenly carried off by the devil; so that she was never seen again, alive or dead. Her waiting-woman confessed, that this lady was acquainted with the black art, and was very fond of reading mysterious books.

The Devil steals Swine.

At the time Peter Bass was superintendent of Upper Moen, a peasant who resided there lost a sow, with her litter of nineteen pigs. He sought for them every where in the neighbourhood, but all to no purpose. After the lapse of

of a year, the fellow one day, at the entrance of a wood, met the devil himself riding on a swine, and driving before him nineteen others, which he frightened by beating upon a huge copper kettle. The nineteen swine that went foremost were in excellent plight; but the sow which the devil rode was very lean and haggard. The boor, who instantly recognised his lost property, began thereupon to shout and holloa in such a manner, that the devil, surprised and disconcerted, dropped the copper kettle, abandoned the swine, and took to flight as fast as he could. Then the peasant rejoiced at heart, drove the swine home, and gave Peter Bass the kettle to keep, in remembrance of so remarkable a circumstance.

Peter Vognforer.

There was once a priest belonging to Bierbye church, in Vendsyssel, by name Peter Vognforer. He was very cunning, and knew a great deal besides his pater-noster. Having taken a dislike to a priest at Isdale, he so managed with his hidden art, that the priest always stammered when he mounted the preaching-stool. Soon this Peter Vognforer was had up before the king, where he was judged, and, as the story goes, condemned to be burnt on a pile of fag-gots.

The hostile Warriors.

At a small distance from the town of Kiersing, two warriors lie buried in a wild moor: their names are Ginfeseek and Syre Prentepose. They lived in mutual hate, and, even now they are dead, that hatred is unabated. Every night they rise from the mould, and wander about the moor in quest of each other; and when they meet they begin a combat, the noise of which is frequently heard for miles. Several years since, a man was passing by night over the moor, when a tall frightful-looking warrior met him, and cried with a horrible voice, "Do you know me?"—"No," replied the man, trembling. "I am Syre Prentepose," said the giant: "come not again to my moor by night, or I will twist your head off; but provided you now tell me where Ginfeseek is, I will give you as much gold as you can carry home."

The Punishment of Wickedness.

A little girl served in a farmhouse between Gyrsting and Gelytterup. Once, upon a holiday, she wished to pay a visit to her aged mother, and asked permission so to do. Her mistress consented, and gave her five loaves to carry

to her mother, who was very poor and necessitous. Away went the girl, drest like a lady, in her finest clothes. But when she came to a part of the road where there was so much mire and dirt that she could not pass through without soiling her new shoes, she flung the loaves, one after the other, into the slough, and endeavoured to walk over upon them; but while in this wicked act she was swallowed up by the earth, and a ballad is still sung, founded on this shocking circumstance.

The Wandering Jew.

Once upon a time an aged man, with a long beard, a stick in his hand, and a bundle upon his back, was seen walking across the plain of Frankholm down to the lake of Halle. When he came to the water he neither stopped nor turned aside, but plunged in without the least hesitation, and the lake immediately concealed him for several minutes, he then walked out at the other side by the castle of Halle. Both young and old who had observed this were struck with wonder, and all concluded that it must have been the wandering Jew, as no doubt it was.

The Mighty Sword.

There stands near Horsen a tower, called Bygholm; near to it is a heath, and in this same heath is a hillock, in which once was found a sword of such an enormous size, that it required three horses to remove it to the tower. But it did not remain long at Bygholm, for every night all the other weapons in the armoury clattered and clashed till the very walls shook, and there was no end to this tumult till the sword was carried back, and buried again in the hill.

St. Margaret's Fountain.

There lived at Thisted a maiden of the name of Margaret; she was so pious, virtuous and lovely, that her fame resounded through the whole country. Once, when she was going to church, she was forced and murdered by three robbers, who lived in the hills of Gelade; but on the very spot where this inhuman outrage was perpetrated, there sprang from the earth a lovely fountain, which was considered by the people as a proof of her innocence and sanctity. Men and women who came sickly and weak to this fountain, recovered their health and strength by tasting its waters, and it is said, that from the money the grateful pilgrims left by the fountain, the church of Gelade was built, and consecrated to the honour of St. Margaret.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I HAD committed a few remarks to paper, by way of reply to the observations of your correspondent J. M. L. "On Macadamizing," in your number for December; but was prevented, by want of leisure, from sending the communication in time for your last number. I was, however, agreeably surprised to find that a gentleman at Woburn (Mr. Castleden) had anticipated me in replying to the observations of J. M. L., and in defending, to a certain extent, this improved method of road-making from the opposition of those who are partial to "the old state of things."

Your correspondent J. M. L. observes: "Thus parishes are modestly asked to destroy all they know to be good, and which it has been the work of many years to bring to the state of perfection in which it now is!" J. M. L. ought to have mentioned a few of the London streets where this high state of perfection of the carriage-pavement was to be found, *previous to the opposition which has been created by the introduction of what is called Macadamizing.* If J. M. L. had been in the habit of passing, in a light carriage of any sort, through Piccadilly, the Strand, Bishopsgate-street, or any of the great thoroughfares leading to the environs of the town, about two or three years back, he would not have congratulated himself on the goodness or even the safety of the carriage-road in many cases. Scarcely a day elapsed, at that period, without horses falling, or carriages breaking down, owing to the disgraceful state of the carriage-pavement, in the principal streets of the metropolis. The job-contracts, and other causes which operated to produce such a "state of perfection" in our street-paving, I sufficiently stated in my former communication; but J. M. L. (from inadvertence, of course) does not once allude to this part of the subject, but proceeds in his strictures by putting the following question:—

"What is the present state of the roads which have been Macadamized in the vicinity of London? The Kingsland-road, which was entirely renovated at an enormous expense, I believe by Mr. M'Adam himself, and which was quite a *crack* road, is now full of holes innumerable, and some of the coachmen are not very nice in their expressions of dissatisfaction against both the plan and the planner."

Now, it is somewhat unfortunate, that J. M. L. should not make himself better

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acquainted with the actual state of the case with regard to the piece of road in question; or that he should require "nice expressions" from coachmen, in order to form an opinion of the comparative merit of this or that method of road-making. With respect to the piece of road between London and Waltham-cross, it is unquestionably the worst site for a great road of any leading from the metropolis. With the exception of Stamford-hill, the low level of this road forms almost a dead flat, from which it is difficult, or impossible, to drain the water at all times. Great part of the lower four miles, as is well known, is subject to be flooded on every great fall of rain, and which has happened several times during the present winter. That part of road, from Shore-ditch turnpike to Newington, is also one of the most severe tests to which we could be referred for a specimen of the perfection of Macadam's plan of road-making.

J. M. L. should have also stated, that no good material can be procured for this piece of road, but such as must be procured from a great distance, either by canal navigation or otherwise; and that previous to the road trustees placing it under the superintendence of Macadam or his assistants, the road was a mass of loose rounded gravel and loam (which is dug in the vicinity), and always sodden with wet, or partially inundated after every heavy shower of rain.

The substratum of this road, therefore, being so bad, from the former materials, it must, for a long time to come, prevent the present covering of limestone and flint gravel from binding into a compact mass. And although there are numerous slight inequalities in this piece of road, it is even less broken than might be expected with such a bad foundation.

The principles on which the great roads are now constructed, both by Macadam and other intelligent surveyors (from using only broken stone, or angular gravel), are so simple and obvious, that it seems extraordinary the plan should meet with any opposition, except from persons who are interested in maintaining the "old order of things." But it is not judging fairly of the merits of the plan, to form an opinion before the materials are laid on in sufficient quantity to prevent sinking, or can have had sufficient time to consolidate into a mass. [See p. 219, Vol. LVIII.] The present winter has also been extremely

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unfavourable

unfavourable for breaking up the street pavement, and laying the new gravel; owing to the vast quantity of rain. But wherever this improved system of road-making has experienced a fair trial, as in Regent-street, St. James's-square, Westminster-bridge, &c., its advantages will, I presume, be acknowledged by every unprejudiced person.

Perhaps no street in the metropolis would be more improved by this mode of paving, than the carriage-road of Holborn-hill. The number of accidents which continually occur to valuable horses, from the slippery state of the pavement of this great thoroughfare, is quite distressing. Now, it is quite evident, that nearly all these accidents might be prevented, by taking up the present slippery pavement, and making the ascent of the hill more gradual, and then laying down broken granite, *à la Macadam*.—Your's, &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

THE letter inserted in your last number from Mr. Castleden, of Woburn, calls for some reply on my part; but before I come to that, I think it will be as well to state, that my letter, inserted in your Magazine published on the 1st of December last, and *appearing* to remark on one by S. W., that had been inserted in your number for November, was in fact written upwards of a year ago, and the letter which caused it, formed a part of the Monthly Magazine, published November 1, 1823.—This, of course, your readers could not know; and as a change (or more than one) has taken place in the Editorship, possibly you did not know it yourself. I had, indeed, almost forgotten my letter on the Macadamizing system; and I only recur to the fact of its being written so long back, to shew that it might be very likely I should have one opinion of Macadamization in November 1823, and a very different one in November 1824. I say, it *might be*; for at the first period the system was little more than talked of in London, and had been adopted but in very few instances indeed. My letter was, therefore, entirely anticipatory; but it does not require any supernatural gift, *now*, to see that the plan will not do well for the streets of London, *generally*. Still it is something curious, that my year-old letter not only passed muster in the respectable pages of the Monthly Magazine, but was also copied into some of the Mor-

ning papers from thence, as a letter written *during the month of December last*; so nearly did my *presumptions* agree with the then state of the Macadamized streets of the metropolis.

So much for the time *when* my letter was written. And now, with regard to Mr. Castleden's opinion as to the feelings with which I remarked on Mr. Macadam, when I said, "That *HE finds it answer well*, there can be no doubt." I still think the same as to the country roads which he has made or mended; but as to some of his contracts for town streets, I fear he will eventually be a loser; for he will find them swallow up more granite than he expected. It is a trite remark to say, "Save me from my friends;" and I think Mr. Macadam may say this of Mr. Castleden: for, as he has pressed the question, I will ask any thinking man, whether the former has or has not found this thing *answer well*, when he knows that he had some thousands voted to him by parliament, to repay him what he had expended in *posting* over England, &c., for the sole purpose of looking to, and mending, our ways. If he did spend so much in posting, and I really cannot say he did not, he is certainly the most Quixotic north-country gentleman that ever travelled so far south,—and the luckiest, to have got it so repaid to him. Still I beg to assure Mr. Castleden, and all whom it may concern, that it is neither "jealousy" nor "envy," towards Mr. Macadam, that ever led me to make one remark, either on him or his plan. So far from it, that I say, in my former letter, it is excellent in the country; and I even admit, that in some parts of the metropolis it may do very well.

It may not be improper here to state, that I am a commissioner of pavements, in a large and important parish of Westminster, where a considerable part of the inhabitants are not overburthened with riches, and who think themselves sufficiently loaded with rates and taxes; and I certainly did feel, when the first great "hue and cry" was raised some time back, about the wonderful Macadam and his plans, that I, as well as every other man placed in my situation, as guardians of the funds of our neighbours, raised for a particular purpose, ought not to yield to the first impulse of clamour in favour of a scheme that was sure to be very expensive in its outset, and which I then thought, and do still think, likely to be very uncertain in its result. Yet there were not want-

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ing some at the board of which I am a member, who were for plunging into *the fashion of the day*, and trying the Macadamization of some of our streets, at once. I certainly opposed any thing like an early adoption of it; my motto was at least a safe one—"Wait;" and after having done so for one year, I still say, "Wait;" for the thing, as to its succeeding in London, is by no means proved. About the time I mention, S. W.'s letter appeared in the Monthly, and being an occasional correspondent of that work, I ventured to throw together my loose ideas on the subject, and really, nothing has happened since to shake them materially. Still it is very far from my desire to exclude improvement, especially where it is said it can be had cheaper. I am therefore still *waiting for conviction*, while the roads are *left for execution*.

I was more than a little pleased to see, in a note, and in the postscript to Mr. Farey's valuable letter in your last number, a remark or two that bear upon the point in question; and, in my estimation, coming from a mind so capable of well appreciating this matter, these are worth more than all the clamour that there has been, or may be, about it; and, inasmuch as they uphold opinions which I have formed, and publicly expressed, are gratifying. It is also singular, that Mr. Castleden, who is angry with me for what I have said, has given us an eulogium on Mr. Farey, with every word of which I most cordially agree, though, unfortunately, that individual seems decidedly opposed to him in his views of Mr. Macadam, and his *said-to-be* new invention.

In my first letter I said, "The breaking of stones to form roads is no new thing:" in this, Mr. Farey completely bears me out, by his forcible remark in the note abovementioned; where he says, that it has been a practice "of thirty or forty years' standing, and pursued as long by *scores of roadmakers*, from whom this good practice *has been borrowed*; yet the public mistakenly lavishes its praises and emoluments *on an individual*, as being its inventor." So much for its novelty; and now for Mr. Farey's other idea, that of the *illegality* of breaking up the pavements to make roads: I agree with him in thinking it illegal, and not at all within Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor's act, nor any local act that I am acquainted with; yet, in saying this, Mr. Farey must not consider it as coming from a *legal* man,

but from one who considers plain common sense to be as able to understand such a matter as most lawyers. M. A. Taylor's act is a terribly voluminous one, but there is nothing in it, which I am aware of, capable of being construed into an empowering of commissioners to turn streets into roads; the commissioners are empowered to *pave and repair*; and the only words that could in any way be strained at all towards such a meaning, are "other materials;" but which are used thus, when the pavements, &c. &c. are vested in the respective commissioners of parishes:—"And also, that all and every the pavements, stones, posts, and *other materials*, which now are, or which may be hereafter, placed in the foot or carriage-ways, &c.;" and the same words are afterwards used repeatedly, but always in the same *general* way. How far commissioners may be subject to indictments or criminal informations for their acts, I must leave to some one better learned in the law to decide; but I think it will be found that they are *personally* irresponsible, and that the parish, as a body, would have to defend them: but I do think, what Mr. Farey suggests about an appeal against the paving-rate, if so misapplied, would be very likely to succeed,—at least under the general act; for it is not unlikely, that in some of the local acts it may be different; and they are all expressly excepted in M. A. Taylor's act; and in local acts certain estates are very frequently excepted,—as, for instance, in that for the parish of St. Clement Danes, passed the 23d of Geo. III.; Clare-market, then the property of the Duke of Newcastle; and certain approaches to wharfs, then the property of William Kitchener, Esq., progenitor of the present celebrated Dr. Kitchener, were expressly exempted from its operation, and continue to be so to this day.

In trying the few streets they have on the new plan, the corporation of the City of London have acted wisely, and it is to be hoped they will give the thing a fair trial; but one thing should not be forgotten by the managers of other places, which is, that the commissioners (or whatever they are called) in the city, have the whole of its *paving funds* at their disposal, and are not, as is the case in Westminster, confined to parochial districts; consequently, if it eventually should not succeed, the burthen will be light, in comparison of what it would be in a single parish. It is to be hoped

hoped, that very correct accounts will be kept of the expense of the tried streets for some given portion of time, say three years, so as to enable other parishes and places to avail themselves of such information; and in doing this, I trust the value of the pavement taken up and broken will not be forgotten; for at present I do not think that is much thought of, and yet it forms a large part of the expense.

As my letter has already stretched to a greater length than I at first intended it should do, and as I do not wish to give what I think a falling system a greater impetus in the present opinion of the public than it has already, some would-be wits even calling it *Muckadamization*,—I will just conclude with remarking on Mr. Castleden's letter respecting the town of Woburn, that I think, as far as he wishes to compare the Macadamization of that place with the same thing in the metropolis, it is like a parody without parity; and really, it is impossible to help smiling, when he speaks of the enormous quantity of stage-coaches which pass through Woburn, "not less than twenty-four in the twenty-four hours!" Let him stand on Blackfriars-bridge (and our metropolitan bridges are the places where I expected the system to succeed) for ten minutes, during almost any time of the day, and though he may not see twenty-four stage-coaches, he may see more than twice twenty-four carriages pass, and nearly all of them of a heavier description than stage-coaches, and many with as narrow wheels.

I am not at all surprised at Woburn being pleasanter in a Macadamized state, than with the old rumble-tumble pavement; I stated in my first letter, that it was the best plan for the country, and I here beg leave to repeat the same thing: but, after all, Mr. Editor, you are right,—it is a *local question*, and as such it should be treated; and you act very properly in calling upon your correspondents to contribute their mites to the *pro* and *con* of it; though I must confess, that the scenes of mud we have had upon the Macadamized part of our streets, during the first part of the present winter, leave my mind, for the present, very much on the *con* side of the question.

Mr. Castleden appears to have some wish to erect a statue of *brass* to Mr. Macadam, that shall be more worthy of notice than even the celebrated Achilles, of Hyde-park notoriety. To this, of

course, I can have no objection; but he seems to think that the animals would join in the work, if they could. Now, I rather doubt this; for if the newspapers are to be believed, very many valuable horses have been recently lamed by the sharp angles of the broken granite:* but as I do not know the fact of my own knowledge, I lay no great stress

* Our faith is not pinned very religiously to the confidence that is to be placed in newspaper reports, nor are we yet prepared to obtrude any decisive opinion upon the subject in discussion; thinking that there is yet much to be said on both sides, and much to be learned from observation and experience, before the question (an important one to the future and permanent convenience and comfort of the metropolis) can be ripe for authoritative decision. But we should be glad to know whether there are any well-authenticated facts of the injury received, and under what circumstances, by horses, on the Macadamized streets. We should suspect, that, if any such there have been, they can only have occurred on the freshly-laid parts of such streets, where the broken granite has not yet been rolled, or trodden in by hoof and wheel. As far as either our experience or our reason goes, we should be led to suppose, that in point of security from personal danger of injury or accident to foot and limb, whether of man or beast, the advantage is all on the side of the new system; whatever may be the case with reference to dust and mud, and all other objected circumstances; and as to convenience to carriages, and economy in the wear and tear of such vehicles, and social comfort to such riders who wish to hear each other's voices as they go along, we have heard, as yet, but one opinion. We wish for a full and free discussion of the whole of the subject,—with *facts authenticated*, and opinions candidly stated; and our pages are open alike to the *cons* and to the *pros*.

With respect to the statement of our correspondent, relative to his letter inserted in our number for Dec. 1, it is true, we believe, that it was one of those which the present Editor found among the neglected correspondence that fell into his hands when he undertook his present charge; and he is sorry to find that there have been other neglected communications, from other correspondents, to whom he would have been glad to pay equal respect, but which have not fallen into his hands, or can any where be found, or heard of: and it is hoped, that this general acknowledgment will at once exonerate him from all participation in blame for the past, and be received as a pledge of more decorous attention to the favours of correspondents for the future.—EDIT.

stress on it, but at the same time think it not improbable.—I am, &c.

Jan. 10, 1825.

J. M. LACEY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WALKS in LONDON.—No. II.

Pall-Mall.

(Continued from No. 406, p. 39.)

SIR Robert Walpole resided in Pall-Mall close to Marlborough House: this celebrated minister flourished in one of the most interesting eras of England. Civilization in the preceding reigns had somewhat tamed the ferocity which is the stain of the earlier annals of the realm; death was no longer the sure attendant on a disgraced favourite, and the ceremony of a trial was considered to be necessary before condemnation to the axe. Yet party feeling ran so high, that the minds of men were not entirely divested of those wild passions which refinement has now so happily softened down.

Murder, though no longer committed by noblemen in the street, was connived at in the closet; the arts of diplomacy combined every species and means of corruption; the cabinet was divided by intrigue, and ambassadors abroad were as much employed in thwarting their colleagues, as in maintaining a good understanding with foreign courts. Such was the stormy period of Sir Robert Walpole's administration, and to the long peace which his unwearied exertions secured for the country we may justly attribute that amendment in manners and morals which no unprejudiced person, in perusing the History of England, can fail to perceive. Sir Robert Walpole himself was deeply imbued with the spirit of the times; he served his country faithfully, but was too apt to think that the end would sanctify the means. Though of a peculiarly happy temperament, he sometimes allowed passion to overcome his reason; and one of these aberrations transported him so far beyond the bounds of good breeding, that he actually collared a member of the privy council, when, on some occasion, words ran high between them. This incident was seized by Gay; and a large majority of the audience, assembled to witness the representation of the Beggar's Opera, who are diverted by the quarrel scene with Peachum and Lockit, are not aware that it is a commemoration of Sir Robert's affray with a brother minister. At the period of the first performance of this drama, a work

which owed great part of its early popularity to political feeling, Sir Robert wisely appeared at the theatre, determined to shew that the play* was not the thing to catch his conscience, and was seen to "laugh the heart's laugh," for which he was so celebrated, and to enter as freely into the joke as any of the numerous spectators: who, with one accord, turned their eyes from the stage to his box to see if his "withers were wrung." Sir Robert likewise figured off in another drama; Trollio, the Swedish Minister, in Gustavus Vasa, being designed by Mr. Brooke as a resemblance of the premier; but his appearance on the stage, in that character, was prevented by the refusal of the licenser to the play. The severest satire on the minister emanated from the pen of Swift; it is preserved in the Sessions Papers; and the editor of the work observes, that in this bitter and exaggerated catalogue of Sir Robert's failings, there are still some traits of his real manner and character.

"With favour and fortune fastidiously blest,
He is loud in his laugh, and is coarse in
his jest;

Of favour and fortune unmerited, vain,
A sharper in trifles, a dupe in the main;
Achieving of nothing, still promising won-
ders,

By dint of experience, improving in blun-
ders;

Oppressing true merit, exalting the base,
And selling his country to purchase his
place;

A jobber of stocks by retailing false news;
A prater at court, in the style of the stewards;
Of virtue and worth, by profession, a giber;
Of juries and senates the bully and briber;
Though I name not the wretch, you all
know who I mean—

'Tis the cur-dog of Britain, and spaniel of
Spain."

St. James's Palace was originally an hospital, founded by some pious citizens before the conquest, and designed for fourteen leprous maids, who desired to lead a godly life, and for eight brethren to read holy service to them. This loathsome disease was brought into England by pilgrims who resorted to the Holy Land, previous to the Crusades. Henry IV. is said to have retired to a house, formerly belonging to King John, at Deptford, whilst under cure of this disgusting complaint; but a late author,

* "The play's the thing
By which I'll catch the conscience of
the King."

author, Gough, discredits the story, which he affirms to be an invention of the monkish writer of the life of Archbishop Scroope, who says, this was a judgment for the condemnation of this venerable prelate, without trial. The tale, whether true or false, proves the great prevalence of the disorder.

At the suppression of monasteries, St. James's was surrendered to the King, Henry VIII., in 1531, who erected on its site the present palace, which Stow calls "a goodly manor." It does not appear that this residence was inhabited by any of our monarchs until after the fire at White Hall. James I. presented it to his accomplished son Henry, whose untimely death occasioned so much calamity to England; his unfortunate brother, Charles I., was brought here from Windsor when the Parliament had determined on his death; and James II. was compelled to make an offer of the palace for the accommodation of William of Nassau, who accepted the invitation, intimating at the same time the expediency of vacating the neighbouring residence at White Hall; to which the father-in-law of the new sovereign was obliged to submit.

During the life time of William III. St. James's was allotted to the Princess Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark. She held her court in it, when queen; and three of her successors regularly employed it for the same purpose. Pennant observes, that *uncreditable* as the outside of St. James's may look, it is said to be the most commodious, for regal parade, of any palace in Europe.

Amid the numberless amusing anecdotes which might be collected during the residence of the Georges, there are few more diverting than the stratagem resorted to by Queen Caroline, who used to plant herself at a small window, which overlooked the court wherein the lodgings of Lady Suffolk were situated, and, by that means, detected the private visits of those noblemen and gentlemen, who were unwise enough to esteem the influence of the mistress superior to that of the wife; an error which she never failed to punish by effectually impeding their preferment. To the architect who designed it, we are indebted for the drama, which has just been the subject of our thoughts, the witty songs in the Beggar's Opera had never been written, had not the queen espied the author and his patron in close attendance on her rival.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, when upon civil terms with his parents, formed a company of soldiers, consisting of courtiers' sons, to which he declared himself corporal, and as such relieved guard between the acts of the Indian Emperor, performed before their Majesties and the Court, in the great ball-room. St. James' Palace is closely associated with the fashions of the last century, with hoops, and powder, and embroidered coats, with which the imagination is pleased, though the judgment submits to the alteration which a purer taste has introduced.

To that diligent chronicler of his times, Horace Walpole, we are obliged for the account of the arrival of the late Queen Charlotte at St. James's Palace. So long a period has elapsed since the introduction of a queen to the throne of England, that the ceremonial attached to it must be imperfectly known, except by the few who are thoroughly versed in all the formula of court etiquette. Walpole enlightens us a little on the subject: he says in one of his letters to General Conway,

"The queen looks very sensible, cheerful, and is remarkably genteel. Her tiara of diamonds was very splendid, her stomacher of diamonds sumptuous: she wore a violet velvet mantle trimmed with ermine. She talks a great deal, is very civil, and not disconcerted. She was pleased when she was to kiss the peeresses, but Lady Aguste was forced to take her hand and give it to those who were to kiss it, which was pretty, humble, and good natured. While they waited for supper she sate down, sung, and played. You don't presume to suppose that we are thinking of you, and wars, and misfortunes in these festival times, Mr. Pitt himself would be mobbed if he talked of any thing else but clothes, and jewels, and bridemaids."

The admirer of modest worth must not pass through Pall-Mall without bestowing a moment upon Dodsley the bookseller, the most fashionable and erudite publisher of his day; a man who, in the humble capacity of a footman, evinced a taste for literature, which, being united to industry and good conduct, raised him to a respectable station in society. He was courted and patronized by several learned men, and particularly by Pope; and he has the honour of being the first discoverer of the merit of Dr. Johnson's poem, "London," a work which drew this eminent genius from poverty and obscurity. Dodsley's collection has preserved specimens of the writings of the olden

olden time, which but for his zeal might have been entirely lost to the curious. To him also we owe the publication of a very useful work, "The Annual Register;" and his tragedy, "Cleone," proves him to have been an author of no mean power.

Cleveland House, situated at the western extremity of Pall-Mall, originally belonged to the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, and was afterwards purchased by Charles II., and presented by him to Barbara Duchess of Cleveland, whom Pennant styles a "beautiful fury," one of the most dissolute and shameless of the wantons of his court: a woman who disgraced her birth, sex, and rank, by the indulgence of vices, which few of the king's other favourites, even amid those who were reared from a mean condition, and attached to a profession at that time considered to be infamous, were found to imitate. Cleveland House, in later times, fell into more worthy hands, it belonged to the Duke of Bridgewater, a nobleman who deserves to be recorded as one of the benefactors of his country. A modern author speaking of him, says,

"Some men possess means that are great, but fritter them away in the execution of conceptions that are little; and there are others who can form great conceptions, but who attempt to carry them into execution with little means. These two descriptions of men might succeed if united; but as they are usually kept asunder by jealousy, they both fail. It is a rare thing to find a combination of great means and of great conceptions in the same person. The Duke of Bridgewater was a famous example of this union; and all his designs were so profoundly planned, that it is delightful to observe how effectually his vast means supported his measures at one time, and how gratefully his measures repaid his means at another. On the blameless and bloodless basis of public utility he founded his own individual aggrandizement, and his *triumphal arches* are those by which he subdued the earth only to increase the comforts of those who possess it."

Assisted by the bold and masterly designs of one of those self-taught geniuses, who, like the aloe, spring up once in a century, to astonish and delight an admiring world; the Duke succeeded in bringing his extensive works to perfection.

"Happily," says the biographer of James Brindley, "for himself and society, the Duke of Bridgewater had the discernment to single out Brindley as the man to carry his plans into effect, and the generosity and

spirit to support him against the aspersions of ignorance and timidity. When it was proposed to raise an aqueduct for the purpose of carrying the canal, which was one of the grandest of his undertakings, over a river, the Duke, or Mr. Brindley, consulted an engineer of great celebrity upon the subject, the possibility of such an erection being much disputed; this gentleman treated the project with ridicule. 'I have often,' said he, 'heard of castles in the air, but never before was shewn where any of them were to be erected.' The confidence of Brindley, in the combinations which he had made, was not, however, to be shaken; and the Duke himself possessed himself too much knowledge and discernment to be diverted from plans to which his own comprehension was fully adequate."

The work succeeded, and remains a proud trophy of the talent, the courage, and the industry of its projectors. Though nature and fortune had been equally lavish in their gifts to the Duke of Bridgewater, he was not destined to enjoy the pleasures of domestic and conjugal felicity; he descended unmarried to the grave, having unhappily imbibed a strong prejudice against women; the depravity of one female disgusted him with the whole sex. The Duke, we are told, having accompanied a friend upon a visit to the family of that friend's intended bride, received overtures, from the lady, of a very disgraceful nature, and which, under her circumstances, as living with a fair reputation, highly educated, well born, and betrothed to another, shocked and confounded him, and impressed his mind with so great a horror of trusting his honour to the keeping of one who might prove equally frail, that he determined against marriage; and thus the dukedom, which he held with so much splendour, became extinct at his decease.

Cleveland House, one of the most magnificent habitations in the metropolis, is now the town residence of the Marquis of Stafford, and is celebrated as possessing the finest private collection of pictures in Europe. The liberality of the present owner allows the public to participate in the delight afforded by these exquisite treasures of art, and gratifies the antiquarian by a perusal of those rare volumes which enrich the valuable library, and of which there are some not to be found elsewhere.

In Sir Egerton Brydges' edition of Collin's Peerage, we learn, that Lawrence Gower, ancestor to the Marquis of

of Stafford, obtained the King's pardon for being concerned in the murder of Piers Gaveston, the insolent and worthless favourite of Edward II.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

A NOTE upon the article Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism, in your Magazine for the preceding month (p. 14), brings to my recollection a conversational anecdote, illustrative of the kind of philosophy by which the criticisms of reviewers are sometimes inspired; and, as I had it from pretty good authority, I offer it to you for insertion, if it be sufficiently important or interesting for such distinction.

Several years ago, in a mixed company, as it is called—that is to say, at a social dinner-party, where ladies and gentlemen (or, in other words, *wit* and *beauty*) were cheerfully mingled, and where champagne and claret gave zest to the bloom of the former and the intellects of the latter, the late Mr. Dallas (of reviewing memory), who happened to be one of the brilliant assemblage, warmed and inspired—more, of course, by the bright eyes of the ladies, than the sparkling contents of the occasionally-circling glass, began to be beautifully eloquent upon the subject of his own works; and, among other wonderful productions of his genius, was expatiating, in delightful anticipations, on the approaching publication of some novel, I believe it was, which he had, at that time, in the press. The subject, of course, was exceedingly interesting to all around: and one of the ladies present, who happened to have a very amiable facility in that most poignant of female accomplishments called bantering, desirous that an eloquence so agreeable should not flag for lack of excitement, somewhat archly interrupted him, by asking, whether he was not a little afraid of the envious ill-nature of Reviews?—"Reviews!" replied Mr. D. "Oh! not at all! my friend, Mr. Pratt, will review it for me."—"Your friend Mr. P.!" said the lady, smiling; "but will he review it impartially?"—"Oh! as for that," rejoined Mr. D., "he will review my book for me, as I shall review one for him!"

Such, Sir, is a part at least of the Philosophy of Contemporary Criticism. And who shall find fault with it? Is not "Tack about is fair play," an excellent proverb? Is not "One good turn deserves another," admirable morality?

Is not "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," the very essence of religious duty?

Such, at least, they must ever be regarded by yours, &c.

YOU SCRATCH ME, I SCRATCH YOU!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THAT the features which characterize actions and persons as amiable or odious, praiseworthy or blameable,—which cast upon them the marks of honour or disgrace, applause or censure, depend, for their effect, on some internal sense or principle which so generally prevails in human nature, that education seldom fails to awaken and bring it forth, cannot, I think, be reasonably doubted. Yet has it been disputed by several eminent moral writers, whether virtue and vice have, in themselves, any actual existence; or, at least, whether there is any further distinction between wrong and rightful conduct, than what resides in their effects upon those on whom their agency is exercised. Treating crime and moral merit as they would the properties of inanimate objects—as forms or colours—as voices or musical instruments—or as the various qualities of herbs or minerals—they acknowledge the faults and perfections of the human heart to be the sources of dissimilar and adverse impressions, but insist that, accurately speaking, they are not proper objects of either blame or commendation. This is so completely releasing passion from the controul of reason—so entirely subjecting the sovereignty of conscience to the dominion of unreflecting sensation and selfish propensity, that, in my opinion, no error more imperiously calls for correction. Conscious of the importance of a question that involves in its ample circle the very foundations, or immediate causes of terrestrial happiness and misery, I generally embrace whatever opportunity offers for its discussion; and by introducing it among my philosophical friends, as a subject of conversation and inquiry, have, I am certain, effected much of the good I designed. Sensible of the utility of this and all ethical investigations, I have ever been an advocate for public debate; convinced of the benefit derivable from the collision of mind with mind, in familiar converse, I have constantly made this question a topic in private society. Introduced by myself, it was, a few evenings since, canvassed

canvassed pretty closely; when two of the company, taking peculiar interest in the subject, grew so warm in its discussion, and made so many just and striking observations in support of their opposite opinions, that they were suffered gradually to engross the conversation. As nearly as I can recollect, the following dialogue constituted the substance of their dispute; which, appearing to me not unworthy of being preserved, I afterwards committed to paper, as correctly as my memory would permit. It is now, Sir, submitted to your judgment, by yours, &c.

Dec. 13, 1824. PHILO-VIRTUS.

Junius.—Your remarks, Lucius, would insinuate that I know not what virtue really is.

Lucius.—By no means. Knowing that all actions are virtuous which are calculated to benefit mankind, and improve their public and private condition, you know what virtue is.

Jun.—Then I know that no man is more virtuous than Justus. His conduct, uniformly upright and beneficent, declares the purity of his principles. Where is there a firmer friend of moral truth and rational freedom,—where a more zealous patron of virtue and genius?

Luc.—I know Justus, and esteem him. He is all you pronounce him to be: but still he is not a man of virtue.

Jun.—Not a man of virtue? Are not many the happier for his existence? Does not his amenity conciliate every one? Do not his sense and knowledge administer to the gratification of the enlightened? Is not his purse ever open to the unfortunate? And shall we not judge of the tree by its fruits?

Luc.—Yes; of its qualities as a fruit-bearer: but the excellence of the fruit is no demonstration of the merit of the tree. Shew me the tree throwing forth its fruit by its own choice, and I will admit that the tree is meritorious.

Jun.—I perceive your meaning. Justus is not entitled to the praise of goodness, because he is good by a kind of innate necessity. Perhaps, as being good from no other cause, you would even resolve him into a bad man.

Luc.—By an equal necessity of an opposite description, he would, undoubtedly, have been a bad man—an injurious man. As it is, he constitutes a valuable, but not a virtuous man.

Jun.—You are pleased to be paradoxical.

Luc.—No; Justus is virtuous on the same principle that another man is vicious. Morality is his gratification. He practices temperance, because to a man of his moderate passions, temperance is natural—is an enjoyment. Endowed with suscepti-

bilities that expose him to pain, when apprized of the afflictions of others; and averse to pain, according to the universal law of human nature, he does but obey that law, does but fly from pain, when he takes the only measure that can relieve his own uneasiness.

Jun.—If this be true, to constitute a virtuous man, it is sufficient that he be involuntarily good. His concern for the sufferings of his fellow-creatures must spring from his tenderness for himself.

Luc.—Not necessarily so. It may result from his judgment; from his mind's conviction, that the benefit he bestows is due to the merit of the individual he relieves. When the exercise of his benevolence is the operation of his reason: then is he a virtuous man.

Jun.—This is complimenting the head at the expense of the heart,—making virtue independent of the finer passions of our nature; is dignifying the coldness of rational calculation with the honours due, alone, to that noble effervescence which inflames, aggrandizes and melts all the tender, the great, and the truly ardent of soul. The source of virtue, which you singly admit, would—pardon, Lucius, the impression you yourself have made—almost persuade me that, secretly, you disbelieve in the existence of any human virtue whatever. Do you really think that any such quality rules the conduct of mankind?

Luc.—I have explained that I do.

Jun.—And do you admit the existence of vice?

Luc.—The absence of the virtue, I have admitted, is nearly related to vice. It is negative viciousness; but it is viciousness. It is the link between absolute virtue and positive vice; but partakes infinitely more of the latter than of the former.

Jun.—Does the conduct of Justus concord more with your idea of vice, or with your notion of virtue?

Luc.—Not at all with my conception of virtue, because it is prompted by his constitution, not by his reflection and judgment.

Jun.—Is his conduct at all conformable with your idea of vice?

Luc.—Certainly not.

Jun.—Since then vice and virtue are opposites, Justus is a virtuous man.

Luc.—What I have admitted only amounts to the acknowledgment, that his actions are good.

Jun.—It is amply sufficient, in my opinion, for a man's conduct to be good, to entitle him to the reputation of a virtuous man. The minute scrutiny, into which the principle on which you would decide upon the real merit of beneficial actions would carry us, is, at best, but a trivial and profitless refinement. Referring to your own allusion of the tree and its fruit, the fruit is the surest proof of the quality of the tree, and the metaphor is, as truly as beautifully.

tifully, figurative of human virtue, and the meritorious deeds of which it is the source. What think you of the precept which enjoins our doing to others as we would have others do unto us?

Luc.—No body admires more than I do the wisdom which reduced the whole duty of man to man, to one noble comprehensive aphorism.

Jun.—Yet are you not convinced of the virtue of Justus, whose life has evidently been so much regulated by that divine rule of conduct.

Luc.—Were I, Junius, as convinced as yourself, that Justus has been actuated by the principle couched in this doctrine, I should revere him no less than you do: but candour compels me to confess, that I attribute all the actions, by which his life has been distinguished from the career of less honourable and less charitable men, purely to that debility of nerve, that involuntary sensibility, that weak hen-heartedness, which seeks its own ease or gratification in the acts which that very weakness dictates.

Jun.—This art of confounding virtue with weakness is more ingenious than satisfactory. If actions, however serviceable to the world, and men, however solicitous to promote the happiness of society, are to be little esteemed, because we cannot know the secret springs of the first, nor the hidden motives of the second, no value can be attached to any actions or any men whatever. Then, indeed, there is no virtue in the world. To say nothing of the right, which all men may claim, to have their conduct received as the true key to their motives (where the contrary does not evidently appear), what better guide can we obtain to the views and purposes of men than are presented to us by their daily deeds? What more uncharitable, what more unequitable, than, while we see society and ourselves indebted to their virtuous course of life, to impute their beneficial demeanour to unworthy motives? You admire the precept which teaches us to do as we would be done by: is it doing as we would be done by, to attribute good actions to bad motives? Your own actions are good,—are your motives, by consequence, bad? Would you be pleased at having them supposed to be bad?

Luc.—You are now making the dispute personal.

Jun.—As not being to the disadvantage of your moral and intellectual character, it is admissible; as rendering my argument more cogent and convincing, it is eligible. No one is more prompt than yourself to succour helpless misery, no one more ready to wipe away the tear from weeping innocence—say if it be not true.

Luc.—I will not disown the pleasure afforded me by the view of wretchedness relieved, and innocence protected.

Jun.—By your own hand?

Luc.—By any hand.

Jun.—Aye—even by your own. Go, thou man of debilitated nerves, of involuntary sensibility, of weakness, of hen-heartedness!—go, and seek better actions than we daily see you yourself performing, if better you can find; produce me, if you are able, purer motives than those by which the general course of your own conduct is dictated. Do this, and I will admit that you, Lucius, are not the honourable, liberal, kind-hearted man I have hitherto supposed you; and will join in the cool and discouraging opinion you entertain of Justus.

[We have given insertion, for the sake of a rare variety, to this specimen of subtle argumentation—principally because we think this colloquially-dramatic form of disquisition, once too much in use, has now become too generally discarded. But it is not our intention to make it a precedent, for turning out of our track of practical utilities, for fine-spun speculations and metaphysical distinctions about the nature of human motives, and the occult causes of human action. The essential object of all reasonable desire, is the welfare (that is to say, the *happiness*) of mankind; and the wisdom of benevolence is, to encourage the acts that tend to this, rather than scrutinize the principles upon which they are performed. The greatest good to the greatest number, is the virtue of an Utilitarian: and to this it is our desire that our pages should minister.—EDIT.]

For the Monthly Magazine.

LORD BYRON. *By* MADAME LOUISE SW. BELLOC.

[From the *Revue Encyclopédique*.]

A GENEROUS disposition, enlightened mind, and noble independence of character, can alone have induced a woman, full of the reserve and modesty of her sex, to undertake the difficult task of avenging, criticising and bringing into notice the great poet whom England has just lost; the noble champion whose premature death all Greece bewails. What difficulties has Madame Belloc imposed upon herself! Let us point them out by some reflections drawn from the subject. During his life, Lord Byron was almost banished the society of English ladies; injured and disowned, in the person of their countrywoman, they vowed inveterate hate, and vindicated their fierce resentment with the interests of their sex, insulted in a young and handsome wife. England could not pardon the noblest of her children who had so debased her. This proud country drove him from her bosom, and he became a citizen of the world; but was unable to escape the reprobation

reprobation of the age—or of futurity, which cannot excuse the citizen who abjures his native land. The combination of these two circumstances produced an accumulation of calumnies, and even execrations, against the husband (more unfortunate than culpable) of Miss Milbank. Encumbered with such a weight of prejudices, he should have avoided offence in his conduct abroad, and not have afforded pretence for verifying them to those hypocritical moralists so common in his country.

As a writer, Byron has given proofs of his genius: he is a great poet; but his brilliant and striking example may injure the art of composition, with whose secrets he was nevertheless well acquainted. Already his imprudent imitators have formed a vicious school. With respect to morality, he merits censure, so much the more heavy, as his works may give grounds to malevolence, or even candour, to suspect him of some stains as lasting as the brand of fire, or the stamp of crime. He seemed to feel an infernal pleasure in debasing humankind, which yet his muse often renders more grand and beautiful than nature: like the inspiration of Grecian sculpture. After having raised man up to heaven, and there brought him to the contemplation of eternal truth, he delights to precipitate and chain him down in hell: that is to say, in the only place where the God of the universe is absent. And yet, he does not give to the damned that regret of their celestial abode, which Milton has so vividly depicted in his fallen angels. No one, perhaps, among the ancients or the moderns has represented love, youth, grace and beauty, in more lively colours than the author of the *Corsair* and the *Giaour*.* But why has he persisted in describing a desperate fatality to his heroines? All die unhappy, as though they had been struck at their birth with a fatal anathema. If we admire in Lord Byron those sublime hymns to all the virtues, we know not by what secret envy, or principle of self-condemnation, it is—that he never delineates *one* exempt from some horrible admixture. Some mysterious crime always op-

* He has done it more exquisitely still in the *Haidee* of his *Don Juan*. But, alas! he only makes her every thing that is lovely, tender, sweet and amiable in the unpracticed innocence and native glow of feminine youth, to betray her into voluptuousness, and make her the riotous paramour and victim of vice.—EDIT.

presses his heroes: *Œdipus*' enigma undiscovered: guilt goads them with the fury of remorse. Lord Byron has traced a true picture, profound and even terrible, of the torments of conscience; it recalls and surpasses the *Eumenides* of *Æschylus*; but it returns too often. The author shews too much affection for it. To hear him speak of it, he might be supposed a new *Orestes*, giving vent to the involuntary groans of a heart which can no longer confine its fatal secret. Nevertheless, such is the attraction, the power, the magic of this extraordinary being, that he impassions, blinds and subdues his readers. Reason herself finds it difficult to resist him. She is obliged to exert all her strength and authority to dispel the dangerous illusions of this tempter; and to contradistinguish, in the same writer, the angel from the demon of poetry.

Such is the client whose cause a woman has embraced: the culprit whom she undertakes to exculpate at the tribunal of posterity—like those kings dethroned by death, whom Egypt detained on the threshold of the tomb, to pronounce judgment on them before the people who had been witnesses of their lives. How has Madame Belloc undertaken so bold a project? How is it that she has not feared the malevolence too commonly indulged toward those of her sex who step beyond the narrow circle in which our jealous severity would retain them?

Madame Belloc, at the commencement of her work, replies, unconsciously, to these questions, in a way as natural as it is satisfactory.

“The death of a man of genius strikes us with grief, and causes painful surprise: we can hardly credit it. We are alarmed at the fatal power of destiny. Can so much talent be annihilated? Can he die who emanates immortal recollections?”

“The poet is sovereign over all nature; it is to him alone she opens all her charms—he is master of all life; the past and the future are his; he heightens the present with his magic illusions; and these illusions are of more worth than realities! How often, my bosom swollen with sighs, my heart beating with happiness, have I rendered thanks to the genius that awakens such sublime emotions! A crowd of generous thoughts throng within me; I feel myself grow; I pant for glory—not that which flatters pride; but that powerful sympathy which unites all noble minds. I feel respect mingled with tenderness for talent; it vibrates to the bottom of my heart. I would give ten years of my life to

to contemplate for one day one of these privileged beings. I do not dream of their friendship; I desire only to see and hear them. I wish not to draw their attention: no feeling of self remains. I feel for talent what a courtier does for power; though *he* still desires some profit, whilst I only wish to admire. Never does death appear so dreadful as when he strikes at one of these demi-gods."

The woman who has avowed such worship to genius—who feels so strongly the value of this celestial gift, has received, from nature, the command to act as the interpreter and defender of Lord Byron. No doubt this admiration sometimes becomes enthusiastic. But reason rises above the impassioned sentiment; she is indulgent to the faults of an extraordinary man; but she knows and appreciates him entirely.

"Gifted with ardent talent, an exalted mind, and sentiments of terrific energy, Lord Byron (says his amiable panegyrist) could not be understood by the crowd; their inferiority shocked and oppressed them. He had a sovereign contempt for the interests of a world so puerile in his eyes; he was roused to activity only by great undertakings. Life enclosed in the narrow frame of cities and of courts, seemed to him a useless, or a fatal gift: he shunned all that contracted the mind. Passion, the mover of the noblest actions, as of the most culpable errors, transported him to heaven or to hell. In his pride, kings were to him but as pigmies, struggling below his feet to retain, or to lose their bauble crowns."

This portrait of Lord Byron is traced in the style of Goëthe, in his Werther. Thoughts, no less just, and more original, serve to initiate us in the knowledge of a character of such mingled contrasts, and to acquaint us with the circumstances which constituted Lord Byron the man of nature. Madame Belloc, after reverting to the storm raised against him in the higher circles of London, thus expresses herself:

"If we go back to the cause of these clamours, we shall find it, I think, in the character of Lord Byron himself, and in the manners of the nation. Placed, by birth, in the first rank of English aristocracy, he always despised its prerogatives. He exposed the worthlessness of those distinctions which shelter inferiority. He attacked men of high station, confronted them boldly, and disclosed their duplicity to the people. He overwhelmed them with that contemptuous satire, more difficult to bear than direct censure. He unmasked the prudery of women, and the pretended honour of men. In a word, he

roused the pride of England. This people, who think themselves the greatest in the world, were astonished to find themselves insignificant. They perceived not that the giant who crushed them represented thus the nation to the eyes of Europe, which they treated with the like disdain."*

With exception to the excess of enthusiasm which ascribes the power of abasing an entire nation, and all its men of consequence, before him, to a poet incapable of bearing for a single day the weight of public authority,—we cannot but recognize in this a striking picture, and perceive, through it, the genuine reasons of the moral proscription of Lord Byron. He wished to be the Juvenal or the Dante of the English patriciate: he has expiated his ambition and his glory by the storms of his life. Madame Belloc perfectly portrays this natural re-action of social power against a man bold enough to provoke it; but should we have expected the following reflections from a female pen?

"Wealth serves as a counterpoise to the aristocracy of England; but its tyranny is still more debasing. A great name is sometimes the reward of a noble action: at least, it is an excitement to seem worthy of obtaining it; but opulence is often acquired by indirect means, or by calculations which contract the mind. Besides, in yielding to the illusions of nobility, we yield to the recollections of a sort of moral greatness; to an illusion of the mind: whilst the influence of gold is merely physical. It strikes our senses, addresses itself to our most vulgar enjoyments, promises the easy access of pleasures; demoralizes and corrupts us. A nobleman, who thinks to be respected, with no other claim to esteem than his title, becomes ridiculous; while a rich man who humbles you, because he has money and you want bread, is base, insolent and cruel.

"From day to day, money gains importance in England: every thing becomes matter of bargain and speculation: coffers are filled, and hearts are withered. The whole nation seems struck with the fatal malediction of Midas: they turn every thing to gold. A very superior woman, of a noble and elevated spirit (adds the authoress), wrote to me from London: '*We are near the epoch predicted by Burke, and which, despite his prejudices, he contemplated* with

* We cannot in France form a just idea of the English aristocracy. This hydra with a hundred heads devours every thing; glory, honour, consideration, riches. She reigns over opinion; and this species of despotism is more absolute than that of kings; intellect, and even genius, bends for a while before its power.

with horror; the epoch in which England, instead of governing her riches, is governed by them. The aristocracy of this vile dust threatens to supersede all others. It is the only object seen, felt, understood, or desired; for which we wish to live, and dare to die.'"

In my quality of the friend of man, I should sincerely pity England, sunk to this degree of moral turpitude; I should still more pity those parts of the world, where this power, supported upon so frail a basis, can exercise the double tyranny of authority and example. If, indeed, England had only the unbridled passion for gold, and the still-increasing thirst to acquire it, she would corrupt even the nations she desires to civilize: the contagion of her vices would poison the benefits of the knowledge she would bring to Africa and the heart of Asia. But I exult, in the hope that the picture, traced by Madame Belloc, is the exaggeration of a noble mind, indignant to behold one of the most celebrated asylums of liberty, upon earth, profaned by the most shameful brand of slavery, and marked with the infallible indication of the approaching downfall of nations. In general, writers who constitute themselves judges of the state of human society, do not carry their researches far enough: thence, rash conclusions. Even among ourselves, we may deplore the rapidity with which the love of riches is gaining ground. Heretofore, we were contented to raise an altar to Fortune; now, we must build her a temple. During the first enthusiasm of the Revolution, and even through its whole tumultuous course, a war, sustained by the sentiments and customs of the ancient republics, had dethroned Plutus. Like a tyrant hurled down by the indignation of the public, he has returned more furious—his power is increased. His new yoke of slavery has become more weighty—his bonds are drawn tighter, his influence is more diffused. Diogenes, with his lantern, would have some trouble to find, either in Paris, or in any other of our great cities, a man sheltered from the odious influence of this demon. But what injustice were it, to confound the French people with that crowd of knaves, gluttons and petty ambitionists, who bubble on the surface of society, like the foam upon the heaving waves of the ocean! Imprudent censors of a people, look at them nearer! How many good citizens are there who never desire to leave their mediocrity!—agriculturists, who find content in their cottages and their fields!—artizans, who

are satisfied with the price of their labour! How many places, where those speculations are unknown that give birth to crime, by promising sudden wealth; or produce the most fatal miseries!

In submitting these reflections to the consideration of Madame Belloc, I cannot help doing justice to the profundity of ideas, and energy of style, which shine in so many passages. I have thought that I perceived the enthusiasm and elevation of Madame de Staël, with more of candour, in her judgment of Napoleon. But, though well introduced, the comparison between this giant of a man and Lord Byron, wants fitness and proportion; and lessens the poet, by attempting to aggrandize him. Can we for an instant compare the leader, who, at the age of twenty-six, shewed himself capable, alike, of command and government, with the slave of the vehement passions of youth, exclusively resigned to the sports of an imagination, often incoherent? Is there any equality of genius between them? Napoleon shines in the first rank of those phenomena that claim an eternal inheritance in the memory of futurity; but, whatever talent we accord to Lord Byron, can we look upon him as another Homer, worthy to follow the steps of another Alexander, and dispute with him the palm of glory? I think not; and can only admire the fine turn of the expression, when Madame Belloc says: "If these two men had been competitors for glory, perhaps the power of the poet might have equalled that of the conqueror." The author says, much more truly, that there is poetry in all great minds. Napoleon was so sensible of it, that his high conceptions have sometimes given umbrage to Lord Byron. He seemed jealous of some words which fell from the hero of Montenotte and the Pyramids, as of a writer who had robbed him of some immortal lines. In fact, Napoleon was but too poetical, that is to say, imaginative; and it was that which caused his ruin.

Madame Belloc, however, utters just and severe reproaches on Napoleon, in the name of liberty. She, with reason, reproaches him for not having devoted his genius to the enfranchisement of mankind. We listen also with pleasure to her genuine eloquence, when she exclaims—

"He, who had been the master of Europe, and become still greater by his misfortunes, died a prisoner, isolated on a sterile rock. The poet also is gone; but in the

the midst of a regenerated people, by whom he was adored. While the heroic energies of our aged Europe seemed worn out and exhausted, a nation, forgotten and debased, suddenly awakes, and at once raises itself to the height of the sublimest heroism. Lord Byron, who had wept over Greece, welcomed the first dawn of her liberty. Till then, he had known only ambitionists and slaves: in Greece he found men. He devoted his genius, his fortune and his life, to them. Who shall hereafter dare to say, that he knew not virtue?"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

LIEUTENANT Evans, in his little work, lately published, and which certainly was a *desideratum*, says,—“Dr. Halley is of opinion, that all great perennial lakes are saline—perennial lakes—and by observing which, the Doctor proposes ‘to determine the age of the world!’”

Again, Lieut. E. proceeds:—“It appears by his (the Doctor’s) inquiry, that there were no more than *four or five* of these salt-lakes known in his day.”—These the Lieutenant enumerates; and adds,—“Others, however, have since been discovered.”

Will some one of your correspondents be good enough to explain this passage more particularly; and to name these said *others*?—Your’s, &c. Q.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VARIATION in the STRENGTH and CHEMICAL PROPERTIES of SALINE SPRINGS.

IN a country like England, where so great a variety of mineral springs exist, it would be well worthy of inquiry, whether any change takes place, in a series of years, in the saline qualities of such waters. There is no argument *primâ facie*, why such changes should not be induced. On the contrary, the saline matter, whether sulphureous, chalybeate, or alkaline, may be supposed to be gradually expended or exhausted, by the percolation of water through the strata, and the quantity carried off, in solution, by that menstruum. While, on the other hand, it is not easy for us to conceive any means by which the mineral or saline substances may be renewed in their respective beds or veins. So far as geological analogy can guide us in the research, these saline strata must have been formed at some remote era, consecutively with the adjacent strata in which they are embedded. But it is difficult to avoid the conclusion, that such beds of saline matter must be ulti-

mately diminished, inasmuch as the water, which filtrates through the mass, can carry them off, in solution.

That a change in the chemical contents of mineral springs, in general, should take place in a series of years, is rendered highly probable, by the observations of M. Herrmann, with regard to the salt-springs at Halle, in Saxony. M. Herrmann states, that Professor Gren, having analyzed the brine from these springs, in the year 1786, could not discover any trace of the muriate of magnesia. But Mr. H., having analyzed this brine, twelve years subsequent, found the muriate of magnesia in the proportion of one to seven with the muriate of lime: and, during the last year, another analysis shewed the magnesian salt in the proportion of nearly double that of the lime.

In the saline springs at Schöenbeck, also, the water, according to a recent analysis by M. Herrmann, contained at least six times the quantity of Glauber’s salt, in solution with the muriate of soda, which the same spring afforded in the year 1794.

From these facts, the frequent analysis of mineral springs seems to be well worthy of attention.

For the Monthly Magazine.

METHOD of READING INSCRIPTIONS on COINS.

THE following ingenious method of ascertaining the devices and inscriptions on medals and coins, which have been almost obliterated by oxidation, has been communicated by Dr. Brewster, in his late number of the Journal of Science.

After alluding to the well-known fact, that rough surfaces radiate *heat* more freely than polished ones, it was inferred by the author, that a similar law prevailed with regard to the radiation and reflexion of *light*; though there is not, perhaps, in all cases, a sufficient analogy to warrant any decisive opinion on the subject. In order to submit this question to the test of experiment, the author placed some coins, which had been partially obliterated in the impression, on a red-hot iron, in a darkened room, when the letters of the inscription appeared more luminous than the other portion of the coin, in consequence of their oxidated surface radiating light more powerfully than the other parts. By means of nitric acid, a rough surface was given to one part of a coin, while other

other parts were polished; when the rough parts, uniformly, radiated most light from the surface. Several coins, which were almost entirely obliterated in the impression, on being placed upon the red-hot iron, were distinctly legible in their inscriptions, owing to the greater brilliancy of those parts. It is, however, necessary that the temperature of the iron should be, at least, at a full red-heat.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DOUBTS on the WONDERFUL INSTINCT of the HEN-TURKEY.

THE poet, Christopher Smart, whose poems on the divine attributes are eminently beautiful, and, I consider, more splendidly figurative and inspired than the kindred effusions of the pious Cowper or Boyce, in dilating on the wonderful omniscience of the Supreme Being, has introduced a surprising observance of instinct, practised by the hen-turkey, in warning her brood of the danger impending from the visits of hawks, and other birds of prey; and of the amazing governing principle of self-preservation which pervades her young, likewise, on this occasion. The passage is this:—

“Hark! from afar the feather’d matron screams,

And all her brood alarms!—the docile crew
Accept the signal, one and all, expert
In the art of nature, and unlearn’d deceit;
Along the sod, in counterfeited death,
Mute, motionless, they lie,—full well apprized

That the rapacious adversary’s near.
But who inform’d her of the approaching danger?

Who taught the cautious mother, that the hawk

Was hatch’d her foe, and liv’d by her destruction?”

Now, although but indifferently versed in the domestic economy of birds, I have kept various broods of turkeys, and never experienced any illustration of what the poet has here so aptly and beautifully introduced. Insects are famous for their cunning in counterfeiting death. Arrest some of the beetle species in their path, and they will instantly fold up their diminutive members, and appear as if dead. The insect commonly called the woodlouse, is as expert as any practised tragedian in this trick; so are several kind of spiders. But, to revert to the bird, the subject of these remarks.

I must observe, I believe she is invariably considered as a dull, moping, in-

attentive mother, who goes “clucking heavily about,” without paying the least attention to her tender offspring, or their wants (quite the contrast to the common hen): so much so, indeed, that it is common for country housewives to place turkey eggs under the latter, instead of the real parent, and the advantage is invariably found in the superior assiduity with which she rears her proxy broods. The male turkey is likewise, notwithstanding all the scarlet inflammings of his countenance, and the proud distension of his plumes, which makes him the terror of straggling children, a most cowardly and barbarous bird. I have seen him, after a short contest, even when aided by another, discomfited by the single prowess of a young game cock; and his cruelty, in teasing, pecking, and even, sometimes, in killing, the hens of his own species, is well known to all those who are practised in rearing them.

In the mean time, if any of your correspondents have observed that wonderful evidence of instinct in these birds, which I have not, but which the poet has so pleasingly described, I shall be glad to see the same noticed in any of your forthcoming numbers.—Yours, &c.

ENORT SMITH.

Hawley Cottage, Kent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE present period is remarkable for the means used, through the medium of the press, to convey knowledge throughout Europe, and other parts of the globe; and people are now emerging from that state of barbarism, the companion of superstition, in which their forefathers were universally sunk. It does not, I think, appear from history, that men were ever more the subjects of delusion and stupidity, than when they ignorantly laid the foundation for the claims of the clergy to *tithes*. Had they foreseen the effects of their *pious gifts*, the ruinous consequences resulting therefrom would not have arisen to their present alarming height. The records in the Court of Exchequer are lamentable proofs of the evil of tithes, as affecting agriculturists, and of the expensive litigations arising from the continual squabbles between the clergy and laity.

By your leave, Mr. Editor, I shall, through your extensively-read Magazine, hereafter endeavour to give some information relating to the origin, progress

gress and objects of the tithing system; in the devout hope, that I may be the humble mean of stirring up "labourers in the vineyard" to read and think and ponder for themselves, upon a subject deeply involving the interests of their families and posterity.

The work of reformation, as regards tithes, is begun with energy, and hearty wishes of the people, that it may end with "beneficial results," in the parishes of St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. Dunstan's in the West. In the *New Times* (a "church-and-constitution" paper), it was lately stated, that a grant of tithes, of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, was made by King James I.; soon after which grant, the same was conveyed for the consideration of £400. That the Rev. Thomas Kynaston, the ancestor of the present impropiator, purchased the impropriation and right of advowson for £11,410; at which time, the annual amount of tithes, for both divisions of the parish, namely, in London and Middlesex, was under the sum of £600. That the said Rev. Thomas Kynaston offered the same to the parish, with the right of presentation of the minister, for a perpetual annuity of 500 guineas. That the same amount of tithes was continued for a series of years afterwards. In 1804, they were increased to about £1,000 per annum; since then, to between £4,000 and £5,000 a-year, in the *London division alone*. That the present impropiator, in addition to a rent-charge on the tithes, in 1804, of £640 per annum, did, in 1817, mortgage the same for £23,000! and, in 1818, for £10,000! and subsequently, for a sum not stated in the memorial of registry. That, in 1805, he redeemed the land-tax upon the tithes, upon an estimation of the same, at the rate of £350 per annum!!!

Mark, Mr. Editor:—£400, the purchase-money for a perpetuity of tithes, now amounting to £4,000 or £5,000 a-year, in *one division* of the parish only! and, if the tithes be equal in both divisions, they amount to £8,000 or £10,000 a-year! But presuming that in *both* divisions they produce £6,000 a-year only (a presumption in favour of the impropiator), where was the tithe-taker's conscience, when he proposed to redeem the land-tax on only *one-eighth* part of that sum? Surely, "it must have been asleep, or on a journey." But where was it when the contract was completed?

THE HERMIT.

Under Ham-hill.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANATOMY OF SPEECH. The Substance of a Series of Disquisitions on the physiological Facts and Principles that constitute the Basis of Elocutionary Science.

PRI-MARY PROPOSITIONS.—The objects of human Speech, and consequently of Elocutionary Science and Instruction are three: 1. Intelligibility—by which we appeal to the understanding; 2. Impressiveness—by which we appeal to the feelings and the passions; 3. Grace, or harmony—which superadds to intelligibility and impressiveness, the sensible gratification of the ear. The utterance of an accomplished speaker will have constant reference to each and all of these; and the attainment of all will be facilitated by a due attention to the following

DEFINITION.—*The perfection of Speech consists in a mode of utterance which combines the utmost contradistinctness of elementary and syllabic enunciation with the most uninterrupted flow of vocal sound.*

This definition necessarily infers a division of the natural implements of speech into two distinct classes—the Organs of tunable sound, or voice; and the Organs of elementary (or literal) enunciation.

In order fully and practically to understand this distinction, it will be necessary to extend our inquiries into the structure and physiology of those organs; and to mark with all the precision which the complication of their reciprocal action, and the consequent phenomena of speech, will permit, the functions they respectively perform. The investigation will necessarily lead into some detail, and into the consideration of some distinctions not hitherto sufficiently noted, either by teachers of Elocution or of anatomy;* but without which it is perhaps impracticable to proceed, with any scientific certainty, in removing the defects, or improving the graces and accomplishments of Elocutionary utterance. This part of the subject, it should be premised, is not without its difficulties; some of the organs performing a double office, ministering,

* There is a table, however, in Wilkins's "Real Character," p. 359, which I had not seen when this passage was written out, but which shews that a part of this distinction was tolerably clearly in his mind.

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nistering, constantaneously, or alternately, both to the modification of the tones, and the enunciation of the elements; but this is a difficulty which belongs to them in common with all the discriminative classifications of the scientific nomenclature.

1. THE VOCAL ORGANS consist of those portions of the organic system employed by the human or other animal in the production and variation of voluntary and tunable sounds.

2. THE ENUNCIATIVE ORGANS (which in the perfection and complication of their structure are peculiar to man) include those portions and members of the mouth, &c., by means of which we super-add to the tunable impulses of voice, the specific phenomena of literal and verbal utterance.

THEORY OF SOUNDS.—To treat of the subject, in the most natural and intelligible order, it is necessary to commence with the organs of voice; and that the action and offices of these may be more fully comprehended, it is equally necessary to premise a few words on the Theory of Sounds in general, and of Vocal Sounds in particular. I state it, therefore, as an admitted axiom among philosophers—that sounds exist not in the bodies usually deemed sonorous, or in the several apparatus of nature or of art, from which they appear to originate. That they are, in fact, only perceptions of the sentient mind,* originating in impressions on the tympanum of the ear;†

* *Perceptions of the Mind.*—Sounds in reality are not things existing, or without us; but sensations originating in the auditory nerves. Their predisposing cause is the state of the tympanum itself. If all organized beings were deaf, there would be no sound in the universe. "Sound," says Mr. Gough, "is a sensation excited in the ear by a quick succession of aerial pulses, corresponding to the vibrations of an elastic substance."—*Gough on Variety of Voices—Manchester Memoirs.*

† *The Tympanum of the Ear.*—As it is not my intention to enter into all the minutiae of every philosophical theory connected with my science, I confine myself, in this statement, to the popular creed of the day, as I shall do in all collateral points, where such creed (however imperfect) is not inconsistent (so far as it goes) with essential truth and demonstrable theory. It is an act of justice, however, to the indefatigable researches of the acute and accurate Mr. John Gough (of Middle-shaw) to acknowledge the validity of those experiments, by which he has proved, that it is not, exclusively, to the tympanum of

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and which impressions are communicated to that organ, by certain pulses of the atmospheric air, thrown into agitation by the percussions or vibrations of some impelling implement, which may be regarded as the remote cause of such impression.*

To speak less abstractedly, *all sounds (from the hollow whisperings of the wind, or the crash of one heavy body falling upon another, to the exquisite trillings of the nightingale, or the varied modulations of the human voice) are immediately produced by percussions and vibrations of the air striking upon the auditory organs.*

The validity of this theory has been sufficiently demonstrated by the simple experiment of the bell in vacuo.

If a bell, accompanied with proper apparatus, be placed under the receiver of an air pump, and the air, from such receiver, be effectually exhausted, so that the communication between the bell and the external atmosphere be sufficiently cut off by the intervening vacuum,—although the bell should be put into the strongest agitation, so that the clapper may be seen, through the glass receiver, striking with great force against the cup, no sound whatever will be produced;† but if the air be gradually

the ear, that those pulses are communicated, which are the causes of our sensations of sound.

* Dr. Smith, in his *Harmonics*, sec. 1st, gives the following definition upon this subject: "Sound is caused by the vibrations of elastic bodies, which communicate the like vibration to the ear, and these the like again to our organs of hearing. Philosophers are agreed in this, because sounding bodies communicate tremours to distant bodies. For instance, the vibrating motion of a musical string puts others in motion,—whose tension and quantity of matter dispose their vibrations to keep time with the pulses of air, propagated from the string that was struck."

Mr. Gough, with his usual perspicuity, still further explains this process. "An elastic body," says he, "upon receiving a tremulous motion, immediately communicates it to the portion of air in contact with itself; and it is, in like manner, successively propagated through the whole of the air, extending from the vibrating surface to the auditory organs, by which means men acquire a notion of sound, together with the whole class of ideas depending on the sense of hearing."—*On Variety of Voices.—Manch. Mem.*

† No sound whatever will be produced. The impracticability of producing an absolute vacuum, by the usual means, will always

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gradually re-admitted into the receiver, in proportion as the communication is restored between the vibrating metal and the surrounding atmosphere, the stroke of the clapper becomes audible, till what is called the sound of the bell, is as distinctly perceptible as if the glass of the receiver had not intervened. Such glass, in reality, (from the contact of air within and without) becoming only another medium for the transmission of those aerial pulses, which are thus demonstrated to be the efficient causes of the impression on the auditory nerve.

OF VOCAL SOUNDS IN PARTICULAR.

— But whatever philosophy may be able to demonstrate, concerning the simplicity and uniformity of the proximate cause of sounds, it is sufficiently obvious, to the most popular perception, that the varieties and modifications of those sounds are infinite: nor is it less demonstrable, that such varieties depend, in the first instance, upon the nature and force of the remote and primarily impelling cause (such for example as the quality and momentum of the clapper, in the experiment alluded to—as, whether it be wood, lead, iron, or other substance, impelled by a stronger or a weaker power, &c.)—in the second place, on the texture and vibratory power of the medium of contact and resistance (as the metallic structure, for example, the size and composition of the cup of the bell); and in the third place, upon a variety of circumstances which affect the diffusion of the original vibration;—and which, in reality, by means of sympathetic or secondary impulses, produce a certain complication of vibrations, more or less intricate, though manifesting, in many instances, an apparently simultaneous effect: such, for example, when the receiver was unexhausted, would be the probably sonorous vibration of the glass in the above experiment: such are the fibrous vibrations of the sound boards, &c., of musical instruments, which respond to the vibrations of the strings and modify the respective tones.

If such be the nature and complication of sounds in general, it remains to be inquired—What is the specific nature of vocal sounds in particular?

ways render this experiment, in some degree, imperfect. But as the sound is always less perceptible in proportion as the exhaustion of the receiver is comparatively complete, the force of the conclusion is not invalidated by such imperfection.

VOCAL SOUNDS are the effects of specific vibrations produced, in the first instance, by the action and re-action of certain organs of the animal throat on portions of the atmospheric air, expelled by specific impulse from the lungs.

This is, I believe, the simplest form of definition that can be applied to the origin and nature of the sounds of voice; and it may therefore answer our purpose so far as to be initiatory to more minute elucidation; but it is, in fact, too simple to be instructively accurate in the explanation of the complicated phenomena to which it refers. The tunable voice does not depend upon the organs of the throat alone; the vibrations, in their passage to the ear, are complicated and modified by the more minute vibrations of certain other organs, to which, either from necessity or volition, the primary impulses are communicated; as, also, by the responses of certain other vibratory portions of the animal frame, brought into unison (by their tension and position) with such impelling organs.

ORGANS OF VOICE.—From this definition, thus explained, two important questions properly arise—1. *What are the Organs of Impulse and Contact, and those of sympathetic Response and Complication, in the human subject, by which vocal sounds are produced?* 2. *How far can man be defective in these, and yet be competent to the ordinary functions of vitality?*

The first, if satisfactorily answered, will necessarily lead to practical conclusions of considerable importance, respecting the means by which the exercise of the faculty of speech may be facilitated and improved. The second will, at least, enable us to ascertain, under what circumstances, the defects of utterance are referable to physical nature; and how far they are to be regarded as beyond the hope of remedy from education and exertion.

It is to the former that we must confine ourselves in the first instance. The latter will come under consideration in a more advanced stage of the discussion.

(To be continued).

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

THE universally-acknowledged convenience, and general approbation bestowed upon the economy of the Post-office establishment of Great Britain, will, doubtless, not only justify the insertion, in your Magazine, of the accompanying

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companying elucidation of the revenues and management of the establishment, both in Great Britain and Ireland, in each of the last seven years, but prove acceptable to your readers at large.—[See *Statistical Tables, in the Supplement to our preceding volume, p. 638.*]

For the first semblance of the present order of conveyance of letters in Great Britain, the country is indebted to a Mr. Edmund Prideaux, who was appointed Postmaster in 1642; when he established a regular conveyance, by horses, of letters, *weekly*, to all parts of the kingdom. The sphere of the establishment was extended, and rendered somewhat more systematic, by the Protector Cromwell and his parliament, in 1654: subsequent to which period, various regulatory enactments were passed, for the better security and facility of conveyance. No decided improvement, however, was manifest for more than a century; the conveyance continuing, either on horseback, or by single-horse carts, until the year 1781; at which time, speed, regularity and public conveyance, began to be manifest, by the various establishments of stage-coaches to and from London and every town of note in the kingdom.

This led to the suggestion, by Mr. John Palmer, of Bath, in 1782, of the present system of conveyance of letters by coaches. The suggestion, at first, met with considerable opposition, and was pronounced, by the *quidnuncs* then employed in the establishment, to be, not only *impracticable*, but *dangerous to commerce and the revenue!* Mr. Palmer's suggestions, however, were adopted in 1784; since when, the arrangements have been progressively improved, to such a degree, that it may, without fear of contradiction, be said, that the British Post-office forms the most economical social institution which has ever existed in any age or country. Whether it be susceptible of still further improvement, and greater convenience; or whether its attainments, in order, interest and utility, have reached their zenith,—and, like all human institutions which have preceded it, it is now on the eve of retrogression (by becoming an instrument of *espionage* and abuse), are subjects worthy of reflection.

The accompanying statistical illustration will be seen distinctly to denote the total receipt of postage in each of the three departments,—*General, Twopenny* and *Foreign*, in each of the seven years 1817—1823.

In consequence of an alteration in the form of the national accounts, suggested by a Committee of Parliament in the session of 1822, a more detailed elucidation of the economy of the establishment appears for the two last years, and by which the postage of the bye and cross-road letters is exhibited distinct from that of the General Office in London.

It will be seen, that the postage of letters despatched from London, exceeds, considerably, the postage of those received; whilst the reverse, on reflection, would appear most probable.—Assuming an average rate of 9d. postage for each letter despatched from London, the aggregate annual number will be about 13,500,000, or 40,000 per day,—and about a ninth less received: but, from the varied rates of postage, and from some letters being double, treble and multiple, no just conclusion can be drawn of the number passing through the general department, but by actual enumeration.

There are about 1,000 persons, Members of both Houses of Parliament, and a few others, privileged to despatch, free of postage, twenty letters daily, *Sundays** included, and to receive fifteen daily, not exceeding an ounce in weight each; equal to 280 single letters, weekly, forwarded, and 360, weekly, received:—so that the privilege of franking letters, alone, to a banker, or person in an extensive line of business, may be estimated as equivalent to £1,200 per annum; and, such is the innate disposition of man to abuse, and selfishly to apply privileges, intended exclusively for the benefit of the public, that it is become a matter of calculation, how much *money* it is worth risking, in prostituting the suffrages of electors, merely and exclusively for the advantages and *saving* which the privilege of franking letters alone affords: and such is the grovelling spirit, and shamelessness of character, which pervades *monied men*, that, were it not for disparaging your pages by a direct personal allusion, I would name those, on whose very "*shop-bills*" were engraved, "Please address all letters to Sir ———, Bart., M.P.," and a banker in the city of London, whose confidential friend has avowed, that he will spend more money at the next general election, to obtain the suffrages

* The letters are sent to the Post-office, but are not forwarded from thence until Monday.

suffrages of the *independent* electors of a certain borough, than his intended rival can afford, if it be only for the privilege of *franking*!!!

All the several items of receipt and expenditure are stated, with sufficient distinctness and detail, in the statistical elucidation previously referred to, to render any further amplification unnecessary.

It will be seen, that, notwithstanding the reiterated assertions of the unprecedented prosperity of the country, which have been made, both in and out of Parliament, during the two last sessions, that the revenue of the Post-office indicates a decrease, rather than an increase; and, by reference to the statement of the income and expenditure of the Government of Great Britain, in each year since 1792, inserted at p. 96 of the 57th volume of your miscellany, it will be seen, that, if the increased rate of postage since 1805 be taken into account, that the number of letters transmitted through the Post-office has not materially, if at all, increased since that date,—a period of twenty years: the year 1815 being the maximum of total gross receipt.

On comparing the amounts of the total gross receipt, in the following statement, with those in the statement just adverted to, it will be proper to bear in mind, that, in the following statement, the totals are for the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; whilst those in the preceding statement are for Great Britain only: but, that the latter includes the balances in the hands of the Receiver-General and the Deputy Postmasters at the beginning of each year. A little attention to the principle on which the two accounts are respectively made up, will account for the discrepancies which, otherwise, will appear. Your readers may rely on the correctness of both, conformably to the official and authentic accounts presented to Parliament.

An attention to the receipt in Ireland, separately, in each of the last fifteen to twenty years, like every thing else connected with that interesting, yet unhappy, ill-fated and, it may be added, apparently still further ill-destined country, indicates a considerable decline.

From the high numbers marked on some of the mail-coaches (I think I have noticed upwards of 160), very exaggerated notions are entertained, by some, both in country and in town, with respect to the number of coaches actually

engaged in the conveyance of letters. I have heard it broadly asserted in the country, that 100 coaches draw up to the Post-office in London, every evening, to receive their respective loads of letters.—Of the actual number of coaches employed, I am not informed; but there are twenty-one only employed to convey the letters in and out of London. Of these, five leave London at Hyde-park Corner, *viz.* Southampton and Poole; Exeter and Falmouth; Bath, Exeter and Plymouth; Bristol; Gloucester:—two by Oxford-street, *viz.* Worcester and Ludlow; Warwick and Birmingham. These seven do not draw up to the Post-office; but the letters are conveyed, by carts, to the inns or offices from whence they respectively depart. All the rest draw up to the Post-office, ten to fifteen minutes before eight o'clock every evening, except Sunday, and are all despatched within twenty minutes,—six leaving London by Islington, *viz.* Holyhead, through Birmingham and Shrewsbury; Holyhead, by Chester; Liverpool; Manchester, on to Carlisle; Leeds; Glasgow:—three by Shoreditch, *viz.* Edinburgh; Lincoln and Hull; Norwich, by Newmarket:—one by Whitechapel, *viz.* Norwich, by Ipswich;—and four over London-bridge, *viz.* Dover; Hastings; Brighton; Portsmouth.

From the lines of road traversed by these coaches, divergences of conveyance take place, at distances of ten, fifteen, or twenty miles, sometimes on horse-back, and sometimes by foot-carriers; and, in the midland counties, Oxford, Worcester, Birmingham, Litchfield, Derby, Nottingham; in the western counties, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester; and in the northern counties, Manchester, Carlisle, Leeds and York,—form great points of intersection, so timed, as to afford an admirable facility of intercourse, and interchange of epistolary correspondence, not only with London, but to and from and with, every part of the country reciprocally.

Taking the conveyance of the letters from London, to and from Liverpool, as an example, from which to draw some general conclusions, as to the aggregate number of coaches and horses employed in the conveyance of letters, the result will be as follows, *viz.* The conveyance to and from Liverpool requires four coaches and twenty relays of horses; which, averaging five horses at each station, makes a total of 100 horses: and, proceeding in the same order of calculation,

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calculation, the twenty other direct lines of road from London may be considered as averaging the same number,—making a total of about eighty-five coaches and 2,000 horses, employed in conveying the letters to and from London; and the cross-road mails may be considered as employing about a corresponding number; and 500 additional horses, for the bye-posts, or divergences from the line of road, run by the coaches,—making a total of about 170 coaches, and 4,500 horses, employed by the Post-office of Great Britain.

It will be proper to understand, however, that these numerous coaches and horses are not exclusively employed in the conveyance of letters; as each coach is allowed to carry four inside and three outside passengers, and also light parcels, not connected with the Post-office. It is the apposite union of public convenience with individual adventure, which constitutes the peculiar characteristic of the system. The coaches and horses are all individual property; but the former are all built on the same principle of construction, and uniformity of appearance, and bear the initials of royalty, which leads some, mistakenly, to suppose that they are national property. They are, however, under the superintendence of a surveyor, appointed by the Post-office, to guarantee their condition and fitness for the service;—the letters being conveyed by agreement with the coach-proprietors, subject to the conditions and fitness of the coaches approved of by the surveyor; and the guards are exclusively the servants of the Post-office.

There are 544 deputy post-masters in England and Wales, and 278 in Scotland: several, or most of which, have a sub-agent for collateral distribution; so that, perhaps, but little or nothing remains to be done to make the order of distribution, in the general department, as complete as possible. To do more would, perhaps be overdoing; and retard, rather than facilitate, the distribution; and all that is now required is a strict watch to prevent any relaxation of activity and duty, or introduction of abuse.

The General Office, in London, employs about 200 superintendants, clerks and sorters, and about 220 in delivering. The Foreign Department, about twenty sorters and clerks, and thirty-four in delivering; and the Two-penny, about fifty sorters and clerks. Of the number employed in this department,

in delivering, I am not informed, but the total number of persons constantly engaged in the distribution of letters in all Great Britain, may be considered as exceeding 2,600; whilst the total charges for salaries and wages is only about £140,000, or an average of £56 each person per annum. But the aggregate emolument of the persons employed, may be considered as amounting to double what appears on the face of the accounts; all the bye posts charge 1d. each letter, in addition to the legal postage; and 1d. per mile for delivery at villages, or houses, situate at a distance from the post station. The General Office in London closes at seven o'clock every evening; but letters are received up to half-past seven by paying sixpence; and, up to the last minute of the bags being sealed, by paying the postage and sixpence. The office for receiving newspapers closes at six o'clock, but they are received up to seven by paying a halfpenny. The 166 regular distributors are privileged to collect letters in all their respective districts, receiving a penny with each letter. The post-offices all through the country, in like manner, have their charges for special accommodation, some more, some less; and so various and general are the charges of this nature, that it is difficult to form any thing like a correct estimate of their amount; but they are probably under-rated at £150,000 per annum, some of which is passed to the account of the establishment: but the salaries and wages of those employed are all regulated with reference to the probable amount of such incidental emoluments.

It was my intention to have offered some observations on the Irish, the Two-penny and Foreign Departments; and some suggestions for extending the sphere of utility in the two latter, but the length to which I have already extended this communication, reminds me of the limit of your pages.

I transmit you also a statement relative to the Land and Assessed Taxes, [See Statistical Tables—*Supplement*, vol. 58, p. 639] upon which I intended to have offered some observations, and to have concluded by shewing their impolicy and injustice; whilst a sum, corresponding to their amount, is annually expended in forced purchases of 3 per cent. stock at 95, which was created in 1812-13, at 52; but an ensuing number of your Magazine will perhaps be better for the insertion of what I had intended to offer on that subject.

A. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS from the WEST of ENGLAND.

LETTER I.

To Philip Sidney Arundel, Esq.

Bath, August 10, 1824.

IT is even as you predicted, my dear Arundel! Our fidgetty friend, Charles M., left this city the very morning before our arrival, and is by this time on the opposite side of the Bristol Channel, pursuing his way to the ancient mansion of his forefathers, not far from Chepstow, in Monmouthshire.—His departure has materially altered the arrangements which my brother and myself had made, respecting our peregrinations; and, instead of going into South Wales, we purpose to bend our steps towards *Exeter* and *Plymouth*, by way of *Bristol*, *Wells*, *Bridgewater*, &c.; and so to return to London *viâ* *Salisbury*, *Southampton* and *Portsmouth*. By the time we have accomplished thus much, winter will have, once more, wrapped the earth in the folds of its frigid embrace.

Of a truth, this is a fine city, and Charles's eloquent encomiums were not undeserved. To strangers, like ourselves, the effect of the fine buildings, which every where appear, is most striking. There is not in Europe a finer specimen of modern street-architecture, than that which is displayed in the *Circus*, at Bath. The houses are all perfectly uniform, and of one size: their fronts are adorned with three rows of pilasters, of three distinct orders. The first row is the substantial Doric; the second, the less massive Ionic; and the last, the more elegant Corinthian. Between the first row, is a border of very beautiful ornaments, chiefly symbols of classical antiquity: and the whole forms a *tout-ensemble* of very great beauty. These buildings, with others, which have been erected within these few years, are from a plan designed by the ingenious Mr. Wood, whose taste in such matters ought to put to the blush, the ridiculous incongruities of some of our present architectural jobbers.

The *Crescent* is, also, a fine pile, but not to be compared, in the elaborate beauty of its architecture, to the *Circus*. It is of an elliptical form, with a single order of Ionic pillars, supporting the superior cornice; and, from the beauty of its situation (which is on the northern brow of a hill, overlooking a considerable portion of the city,) and the massive magnificence of the houses themselves, it has certainly a very imposing

effect. It is on the broad pavement of the *Crescent*, and on the walks round the "*Crescent Fields*," that the "*beauties of Bath*" (and, I assure you, the ladies here are VERY beautiful) display their charms to the admiring beholders. It is at all times an attractive promenade; but it is only on a Sunday in the season, that it is crowded with rank and fashion,—*Pulteney-street* being similarly occupied during the other days of the week. I observed, growing in front of several of the houses, some of the most beautiful myrtles I ever saw. They were trained to the wall, as creepers, and were full of blossom, which scented the air with a most delicious perfume. I do not exaggerate when I say, that some of these plants were at least fourteen feet high.

There is no place, in Britain, where nature and art have contributed so much to the gratification of man, as they have here. The city is surrounded by a spacious amphitheatre of verdant hills, from the summits of which may be obtained the most extensive and magnificent prospects,—the country, in every direction, exhibiting unnumbered and varied beauties. From the hills arise springs, which afford a constant supply of excellent water; and there are few places where the markets are so well regulated, or so abundantly supplied. With regard to lodgings, there is every possible accommodation, and the boarding-houses are generally well-conducted. We have fixed ourselves, for the short time we remain here, at Mr. Gale's boarding-house, in *Chandos-buildings*, to which we were strongly recommended by our friend M.; and we have every reason to be well pleased with our choice. Gale's is not one of the *crack* houses,—but every thing is very comfortable. We live exceedingly well,—have excellent bed-rooms, and every possible civility and attention; and for a charge by no means extravagant.—The following is a copy of Mr. Gale's summer and winter cards; and, by transcribing them, I shall afford you every particular as to the necessary expense of boarding at Bath.

SUMMER CARD:—

From the 1st of June to the 1st of October.

Board and lodging, tea and sugar included	£1 10 0
Ditto, if a gentleman and lady, or two ladies, occupy one bed-room only	2 17 0
Servant's board and lodging	0 15 0
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his chariot was drawn by six grey horses; several persons, on horseback and on foot, attended him, bearing French-horns, and other noisy instruments. His own dress was the very acmé of fashionable absurdity, and his head was usually decorated with a *white hat*. He was certainly a dandy of the very first curl; and, without any sterling mental qualifications, he ruled the flower of British fashion with glorious success:—a sure proof, by the way, that the insects which buz in the glare of worldly frivolity may be awed into subjection, even by—a monkey!

Nash, like all other conceited persons, had a wonderful opinion of his own wit and talents; and, by way of displaying them to his admiring dependants, he had the following Rules (written by himself) posted in all the places of public amusement. Coarse and impudent as they are, they would not, perhaps, be wholly unserviceable, in some of our metropolitan assemblies.

RULES,

BY GENERAL CONSENT DETERMINED.

1. That a visit of ceremony, at coming to Bath, and another at going away, is all that is expected or desired by ladies of quality and fashion—except impertinents.
2. That ladies coming to the balls, appoint a time for their footmen to wait on them home—to prevent disturbance and inconvenience to themselves and others.
3. That gentlemen of fashion never appearing in a morning before the ladies, in gowns and caps, shews breeding and respect.
4. That no person take it ill that any one goes to another's play or breakfast, and not to their's—except captious by nature.
5. That no gentleman give his ticket for the ball to any but gentlewomen—unless he has none of his acquaintance.
6. That gentlemen crowding before ladies, at the ball, shew ill manners; and that none do so for the future—except such as respect nobody but themselves.
7. That no gentleman or lady take it ill that another dances before them—except such as have no pretension to dance at all.
8. That the elder ladies and children, be content with a second bench at the ball—as being past, or not come to, perfection.
9. That the younger ladies take notice how many eyes observe them.—N. B. This does not extend to the *Have-at-alls*.
10. That all whisperers of lies and scandal be taken for the authors.
11. That all repeaters of such lies and scandal be shunned by all company—except such as have been guilty of the same crime.

N. B.—Several men of no character, old women, and young ones of questionable reputation, are great authors of lies in this place, being of the sect of levellers.

Nash, like many other heroes, died in poverty, and unlamented. The great, whom he had served with such devotion, rewarded him—as they usually do the minions of their pleasures—by deserting him in the hour of need. Sickness attacked him; and poverty stared him in the face. These were evils against which he had provided no defence, and, therefore, they fell upon him with double weight. Sorrow and distress clouded the evening of his days, and reflection came too late for any other purpose, than to display to him the disconsolate situation of that man, when he approaches his end, who has spent his whole life in the pursuit of pleasure and the service of folly. He died in 1761, aged 88,—and was buried, at the expense of the corporation, with great pomp and circumstantiality.

During his life, a marble statue was erected in the Pump-room, and placed between the busts of Newton and Pope: and, after his death, a monument was erected to his memory in the Abbey, with an eloquent though somewhat flattering inscription, by the celebrated Dr. Harrington. Under the inscription is cut, in marble, the arm of Death, striking his dart at a falling crown and sceptre; with the motto—

“Æquâ pulsat manu!”

Your's, &c. — G. R.

On the TRADE in HORSES, and the REPOSITORIES of the METROPOLIS.

BY the number of horses of all descriptions bought and sold, and used in the metropolis, an immense capital is put in activity; and the purposes of business and pleasure forwarded to an unspeakable extent, and a very considerable part of the labouring population are employed.

To Aldrich's Repository, in St. Martin's Lane, a priority of notice is due, as being the original establishment of this kind in London, and, of course, in England; dating probably at about the year 1740. It was opened by Mr. Beavor, and perhaps the idea of this mode of selling horses, by auction, originated with him. The father of the present Mr. Aldrich succeeded Beavor, Mr. Aldrich succeeding his father, has held the Repository about thirty years, and realized a handsome fortune. The species sold at this Repository

Repository are journey horses, or hacks, carriage horses of all descriptions; occasionally all sorts: the sale day, Wednesday. The chief City Repositories are, Dixon's, in Barbican, and Sadler's, in Goswell Street; their sale days, Tuesday and Friday. The Christmas Cattle Shows are held at Sadler's. The Barbican Repository, formerly held by Langhorne, is of long standing, and, I believe, preceded Tattersall's. Carriages are there sold, and great numbers of inferior low-priced horses, particularly those from the public roads.

Tattersall's, at Hyde Park Corner, was founded about the year 1760, by the grandfather of the present gentleman. The first Tattersall had been clerk and chief manager to Mr. Beavor, and afterwards became steward to a noble duke, whose service he soon quitted. There is an excellent portrait of him in the *Sporting Magazine*, with a memoir, at considerable length, by a barrister, his old crony. Tattersall was a man of a very respectable appearance and demeanor, and singular character; the chief point in which was a saving grace. He spoke little, but always to the purpose. This trait never forsook him in the pulpit; where, however, his brief but pithy oratory was universally admired. He was the great favourite, to his death, of all our highest classed sporting Corinthians; and, in his time, the oracle of Newmarket. Tattersall, truly his own *faber fortunæ*, clenched the nail in the purchase, at six thousand guineas, from Lord Bolingbroke, of the celebrated race-horse Highflyer, in 1777, named from a walnut, so called in Suffolk. This horse was bred by Sir Charles Bunbury, late the father of the course, and unwarily sold by him, when a yearling, at a very inconsiderable price, perhaps about seventy or eighty guineas. On the mansion of the estate, which Mr. Tattersall subsequently purchased in Cambridgeshire, of Mr. Potter, of cheap bread and Colchester election memory, he bestowed the name of Highflyer Hall.

During the life of old Mr. Tattersall, the Repository had reached its height, as a place of general resort, and for extent of business, particularly in sporting horses, breeding studs, sporting dogs, and carriages. The greater part of the commerce in horses, for exportation, was also transacted there. His son, the late Mr. Tattersall, succeeded to, and retained a vast business. At this

Repository, exclusive of every animal in the sporting line, are to be found horses of all kinds, cart horses excepted, which are seldom seen there; the Eastern or City Repositories, adjoining Smithfield Market, are the places of sale for these.

The sale days, at Tattersall's, formerly on Monday and Thursday, were afterwards confined to Monday, but of late the Thursday's sale has been revived. The viewing days from Saturday to Monday, before twelve o'clock, when the sale commences. The horses may be viewed on Sunday forenoon, but not led out of the stables. Trials are allowed in the yard and the ring, which is a very convenient ride. Formerly, a trial was allowed in Hyde Park, but I believe that custom is discontinued. There is a subscription room, occupied chiefly by professional betters on the turf. The subscription is twenty-five shillings yearly, commencing January 1st, five shillings of which go to the clerk. Commission and tax on the sale of horses, at the hammer, two shillings in the pound; on private contract, one shilling in the pound; on horses put up to auction, but not sold, three shillings each; keep, three shillings and six-pence per night each horse.

The Horse Bazaar, formerly barracks, King Street, Portman Square, was opened for the sale of horses and carriages by auction, in 1822, by Mr. George Young. It is the most extensive and splendid establishment, hitherto known in the world for such purposes, and well merits inspection, if only from the motive of mere curiosity. The immense increase, of late years, in the population and commercial opulence of this country, with the concomitant overflow of capital, necessarily demand and stimulate every possible addition to convenience and luxurious accommodation. Thence the origin of the Bazaar; which, notwithstanding the bold and unlimited expenditure with which it is conducted, has, it is averred, been hitherto successful. The plant is quadrangular, inclosing two acres of ground. The whole originally consisted of stabling, shew rooms for carriages, saddlery and harness, riding house, farriery, auction range, with the quadrangle and straight rides for the exercise and shew of the horses. Alterations, additions and improvements have, however, been made, to a vast extent, within the last twelvemonths. The space above stairs, allotted to the carriage,

riage, saddlery and harness saloons, has been doubled; the saddlery room, itself, extending to the length of 154 feet. The carriage-rooms have space sufficient to contain five hundred carriages of all descriptions. These saloons present a striking and brilliant *coup-d'œil*. The saddle-room, on the ground floor, is an interesting spectacle; not only saddlery and harness, but horse-cloths, whips, spurs, curry-combs, brushes, even to the lowest stable requisite, are there displayed for sale. Not the least curiosity, in this room, is a weighing machine, in which any gentleman or lady may sit most commodiously, and have their content in solidity determined, at the moderate price of a *tester*, ready cash, that being a first and universal principle at the Bazaar. There is an additional suite of rooms, including the grand subscription room, coffee-room, three billiard-rooms, and a refectory for the various usual forenoon refreshments, liquors and a variety of fruits, from the pine to the common apple. The length of the great room is 113 feet by 47, and the height 44 feet, with a dome or cupola above; it is, perhaps, one of the most capacious rooms in the metropolis. This Mr. Young proposes to let to private musical or convivial parties. As a subscription room, in course, non-subscribers cannot be admitted, with the exception of ladies, who are introduced to view the establishment, and lady visitors are frequent. The annual subscription is a sovereign. The number of subscribers already amount to between three and four hundred, among whom, the establishment has the honour to reckon his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, with many of the highest rank and eminence in the country, or of the first distinction in the sporting line. A private room will be reserved for members of the Jockey Club, or for the adjustment of any particular business of the subscribers. The leading newspapers of the day are provided, together with the chief sporting publications, and other periodical works of general interest. The range for the shew of horses during the auction, is covered in, to a sufficient length; and the galleries on each side, for the accommodation of persons attending the sale, are rendered very commodious and complete.

The stabling will accommodate five hundred horses, in the very first style of comfort and convenience, the stalls

being on the most roomy and ample scale: equally so the space for spectators who attend to view or purchase. The horses exhibit, in their appearance, the most liberal keep and the best grooming; and the grooms, who are in a sort of military costume, appear to be under excellent regulations. Boards of reference, with distinguishing numbers, state the price and qualifications of the horses. In brief, the whole management of this celebrated horse mart is regularity itself; every species of information that can be required, by the stranger, appearing in text letter throughout. A veterinary surgeon (Mr. Turner, also the auctioneer), also a chief clerk of the stables (Mr. Duke), smith, and their assistants, are in constant attendance. There is a nightly watch kept. The sale days, by auction, are Wednesday and Saturday.

There are at present, I believe, no other repositories, for the sale of horses, in the metropolis, at least none where any extensive business is carried on. Osborne's Commission Stables, near Gray's-Inn-Lane, have of late years been noted for extensive sales. Smithfield has been long known as a weekly market for cart and ordinary horses of every description.—We use the title *Christian*, with a religious emphasis, and by way of eminence—how then, in a Christian country, can such scenes be witnessed without horror and remorse, in this secular hell of horses and cattle, as are beheld weekly, not barely with *nonchalance* and indifference, but apparently with gratification? Is it a general sentiment, that no animal, except it stand on two legs, can claim justice or mercy at our hands? Here we witness the infliction of torture, in every possible form, on animals which nature has endowed with a sense of feeling proportionably equal to our own, here we see the most horrible and wanton cruelty exercised in exact proportion with age, decrepitude and debility. Here are to be found the wretched stage horses, victims of our speedy travelling, of our comfort and convenience, covered with wounds and bruises, sinews strained, crippled, blind, emaciated, the truest pictures of animal misery; under which, every step, every exertion, must be a source of increased and increasing torture. These creatures are either doomed to spend the bitter remains of life in the most painful drudgery, with starvation; or are at once sent to the *nackers* and *cat-gut makers*.

makers' yards, where they have been seen devouring each other's excrement, and even attempting to feed on the manes and tails of their famished fellow sufferers; or (it is averred by eye-witnesses) have been purposely and actually starved to death, that their sinews, becoming dry and tense, might be more completely adapted to the cat-gut manufacture!! Thus are the labours of the noble horse rewarded.

The present writer has no ultra or pseudo-philanthropic views on this or any other subject, and is equally desirous with his neighbours to avail himself of the utmost good qualities of the horse, but he is equally the advocate of justice and fair play, whether the subject be man or beast. This is an essential part of his religion; and he apprehends that justice to beasts ought to form part and parcel of every religious and moral system. In the meantime, he is appalled and horror-stricken at the fact, that the sufferings of animals, and the moral solicitude of those who labour to mitigate them, should be made a popular subject of ridicule.

The London horse dealers are extremely numerous, a considerable number of them men of respectability, and possessed of large capitals. They are divisible into two classes—those who purchase in the country, and the repository dealers, who are constant attendants, and buy and sell at those markets. The foreign trade in horses is chiefly in the hands of the first class of dealers, and, we believe, Dyson, of Park Lane, has as great a share in it as any one. Since the peace, the export of our horses to the Continent, to North America, the West and East-Indies, and to Australia, has been great beyond all previous example. This and other obvious causes have greatly enhanced prices. Nor is there any apparent probability of their reduction, notwithstanding the vast increase of breeding studs, and the annually increasing quantity of stock: but, in the nature of things, a turn must come, as has hitherto never failed under similar circumstances. In the meantime, the universally-acknowledged superiority of the English horse, the *managed* forming the single exception, is surely to be admired in every sense of the term. The English racer, the hunter, the hack or journey horse, the lady's pad, the horse for quick or heavy draught, are yet unequalled under the sun.

Belgium, indeed, whence we originally had the stuff, makes a shew of rivalling us in the heavy draught horse: but if they equal us in bulk and weight, we have improved upon them in the important quality of activity: even as we have improved the Arab and Barb, the natural coursers of the desert, conferring on them, not only greater size and power, but far greater speed. In fact, those originals have never stood in any tolerable degree of competition with their derivative, the English racer, in respect to speed, even in the countries and climates bordering on their own; and in this country, they could never, comparatively, run at all. This improvement, however, has not been wrought, in the mode often alleged by the uninitiated in our mysteries; that is to say, by crossing with our own common strong breeds, which indeed would be a roundabout proceeding of very problematical success. No, the racing breed in this country has invariably been preserved pure, as derived from the horse of the desert, with some few and known accidental exceptions, during the past two centuries. The soil, the climate, the air, the food, the water and, perhaps, beyond all, the stable science of English jockies, have worked this miracle, to which the whole race of the *Hohenlohes* would have been unequal. The fraternity, in the United States of America, approaches the most nearly, as they ought, their pedigree considered. They have even the hardihood to boast a superiority over us, in the performance of their racers and trotting hacks; with respect to *padders* or *pacers*, their superiority is unquestionable, since those paces have been obsolete in this country full four score years. We content ourselves, wisely or not, with the more natural and graceful pace, the canter.

To conclude, with another object of admiration—it has not hitherto been satisfactorily accounted for, why the horses of the neighbouring continent should continue, in so great a degree, inferior to those of this country, seeing that the continental studs have, during so long a period, been supplied with English breeding stock, and occasionally with English grooms.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR:

IN your Magazine of this month, I observe an article on Smoky Chimnies. I beg to recommend to the writer

of that article, and to your readers who may be troubled with that nuisance, the following improvement on the common cowl on the top of chimneys, as published in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, August 7, 1824, No. 50. The remedy there inserted, may be applied, with effect, in situations where the inconvenience is caused by the wind blowing down the top of the chimney. I can speak with confidence to this, as I have made one for a friend of mine, and it has completely answered the purpose. The contrivance is simply by inserting, into the back of the common cowl, a tube shaped like a speaking trumpet, open at both ends: a vane is added to assist its traversing, and to insure the bell of the trumpet being constantly presented to the wind; by which a strong draft is created over the mouth of the cowl, and beyond the top of the chimney.*—Yours, &c.

JAMES SHARP.

Northampton, 7th Feb. 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

INSTITUTIONS of MECHANICS — PROGRESS of MACHINERY.

THE formation of Mechanics' Institutions may justly be regarded as one of the most important events of the present age. As means of diffusing intelligence among a very important class of the community, of stimulating their inventive faculties, and of inspiring habits of economy and the love of science, in the place of dissipation and idleness, more powerful agents could, probably, not have been devised: their influence on the well-being of society cannot be estimated. How much may be effected by a practical engineer, when his energies are guided by the lights of science, we may partly conjecture, from what we know to have been done by two individuals of our own time—Watt and Fulton. They have effected an entire revolution in the arts of manufacture and navigation, and have multiplied the power and productive industry of this country incalculably. The effects, direct and collateral, of their mechanical discoveries will contribute, or, I may say, have already contributed more to change the face of society, and augment the wealth of nations, than the combined result of every discovery since the Reformation. Their discoveries rank, in

* The small end of the tube must project over the top of the chimney.

importance, with that of printing. Yet these men were originally mere working mechanics—the one a watchmaker, the other a carpenter; and working mechanics they would, in all probability, have continued, had science never opened to their minds its ample page. To Watt we owe the steam-engine, to Fulton (an American, an extraordinary man, though little known in this country) we are indebted for steam navigation. How many Watts and Fultons, Arkwrights and Wedgwoods, have passed away, like the “rath primrose,” unknowing and unknown. Ignorance sat upon their genius like some oppressive incubus, and stifled its exertions. What splendid results may we not anticipate from the knowledge which will be diffused, and the rivalry and competition that will be called forth, among the Institutions which are every day establishing in all our principal towns? It may appear surprising, when we reflect on the rapidity with which they are spreading, that the idea of such Institutions had not occurred at an earlier period; the fact is, that they could flourish only when society had attained a certain degree of intelligence. It would be a vain attempt in countries where the elements of knowledge were not already laid among the bulk of the people, and where the popular mind had not already acquired a powerful impulse toward the acquisition of knowledge. This is precisely the case among our artizans and manufacturing population. And hence the amazing success which is now attending this new species of scientific institutions. If such success has hitherto attended the exertions of mechanics, when a scientific mechanic was a phenomenon, what may we not expect when every mechanic shall be a man of science!

Every circumstance, in the past history of man, shews that the progress of improvement is unlimited, and that the degree of perfection to which the arts of life may attain, can neither be anticipated nor appreciated. The manner in which the discoverers, in the various branches of the arts and sciences, combine and multiply each other's power, is truly miraculous. When Arkwright was employing his days and nights in bringing to perfection his spinning machinery, could he have imagined that vast multiplication of power which it would experience from its combination with the steam-engine, which at that very moment was occupying the genius of

of Watt. Did Watt, when endeavouring to apply steam power effectually in draining the mines of Cornwall—was it possible that he could—anticipate that vast amount of manufacture which, within a few years, it was destined to put in motion? Was it possible he could see that the power he was then nurturing into existence would, in a very short period, be applied in every branch of our countless manufactures?—would be employed in the coarsest and most stupendous, in the finest and most delicate operations?—that, despite the power of winds and waves, it would speed the vessel across the ocean? or, by means of rail-roads, propel our carriages and waggons with a velocity that would heretofore have been deemed visionary, and a cheapness that should supersede the most penurious calculation?

What would our manufactures have been, but for the discovery of steam power? What would have become of our most valuable mines, but for this resistless power? The vast mineral products, lodged in the bosom of our mountains, would have been unavailable—our most productive mines would have been flooded up.

Again, the advantages of rail-roads spring entirely from the application of steam power to them. Animal power would not have done: it would have presented very few advantages over coaches and vans in the conveyance of passengers and goods. The advantage, in the transit of passengers, would have been none; and, in that of commodities, something in speed perhaps, but little or nothing in cheapness. But application of steam, at once, changes the whole matter. In the first place, it is immensely cheaper than animal power; in the next place, when the machinery shall be properly adapted to the purpose (a desideratum which mechanics will doubtless soon accomplish) a very small relative power will be capable of producing a very high degree of velocity; say ten or twelve miles an hour, or possibly more; and the progress of improvement and simplification will admit of no limit.

Those who may think me sanguine, I refer to the improvements which have taken place within the last thirty years. Let any man compare the Liverpool and New York Packets,—their princely

accommodation, the shortness of the passage—with those, say, of some twenty years ago. Instead of the clumsy transport vessels of those days, we have now absolutely floating palaces; instead of their low ill-fitted cabins, we have all the furniture and accommodations of a drawing-room. Instead of paying fifty or sixty pounds, we now pay thirty guineas; for which we have accommodations, provisions, wines and spirits, which could not be surpassed by any hotel in London; and, lastly, instead of being tossed about, for two months, or ten weeks, the passage is performed, on an average, in twenty or twenty-five days. Yet we are not arrived at any limit—the next twenty years will probably work as great a melioration. A passage across the Atlantic, or to the East-Indies, in a steam-packet, may become as common and as safe a transit, as now from London to Edinburgh, or from Liverpool to Dublin.

A similar march of advancement might be traced in almost all the departments of mechanical industry. What may be the future triumphs of the arts must be reserved for the knowledge of posterity. The spirit of mechanical invention is still in its infancy. It is not twenty years* since the first steam-boat floated its banners on the waters of the Hudson; and little more than half that interval since the first was seen, in this country, on the Clyde; and some years elapsed before the steam navigation of the Clyde repaid the owners. Some unfortunate accidents tended still farther to depress the public enterprize in the cultivation of this

* Dr. Darwin, however (who, though his poetry be sometimes too philosophical, and his philosophy sometimes too poetical, was, nevertheless, with all his allegorical hyperbole, and all his sacrifices to voluptuous melliflence in the mechanism of his verse, a man of genius), had prophetically anticipated this invention. The second edition of his *Botanic Garden*, now lying before us, was published in 1791 (thirty-four years ago;) and from the first canto (v. 289) we transcribe the following passage—even the wildest speculations of which scarcely now appear to be extravagant.—EDIT.

Soon shall thy arm, Unconquer'd Steam! afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings expanded bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air.
—Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above,
Shall wave their fluttering 'kerchiefs as they move;
Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd,
And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud.

* And how could the present national debt have been contracted, and the present burthen of taxation endured?—EDIT.

this new power: so that we may say it is not more than seven or eight years since this species of navigation was fully recognized and vigorously supported. Yet we have now regular steam-packets from London to Edinburgh, Liverpool, Calais, Rotterdam, Havre-de-Grace, Corunna, Cadiz, &c.; from Liverpool to Dublin, Greenock, &c.; and within the last few days, a new steam-packet, the *Enterprise*, 500 tons, has been launched, at Deptford, and is now in dock, fitting out for the East-Indies. The entrance of a steam-packet, from the Thames, into the Ganges, will be an event rarely paralleled in magnitude:—one of the most splendid triumphs of science and art.

[There is at length a fair prospect that the subject of *Political Economy* will be completely popularized. The poignant misery endured by all the industrious classes of the country in 1816-17, has since led to the formation of a society of intelligent artisans, for the purpose of investigating the causes of that misery, and for ascertaining how far a recurrence of such distress may be avoided in future. After five years of incessant application on the part of the Committee, appointed for the purpose, they published, early in 1824, a summary of a report of their proceedings, presented to a general meeting of the society, with a view of some representation on the subject being made to parliament during the last Session; which representation, however, was postponed, in consequence of the delusive hopes excited amongst the artisans of the country generally, by the repeal of the Combination Laws. The delay, however, appears to have been attended with some advantage, inasmuch as the Committee appear to have been assiduously engaged in a further investigation of the subject; and a variety of additional proofs of the correctness of the various positions laid down and inferences deduced in the former report, have been the result of their labours during the past year.

The Analysis of the Occupation of Society and Statistical Illustrations, which were inserted in the Supplement of the preceding volume of the *M. M.*, are a part of the result of those labours, and will shew, better than any observations which we can offer, the comprehensiveness of view taken by, and the extent and minuteness of detail into which the Committee have entered; as it is our intention to avail ourselves of future opportunities to advert to the various subjects which the Statistical Illustrations exhibit, we shall confine ourselves, on this occasion, simply to recommending them to the attention of those who prefer matter of fact to subjects of speculative imagination; the sixteenth and last state-

ment of the series (*See M. M. Supplement to Vol. 58, p. 640*)* will be seen to be quite original, and as curious as it is novel; and if the various hypotheses of which it is composed, and deductions of converging influence and diverging misery drawn from them, should prove true and incontrovertible, the destiny of England must be considered any thing but enviable, *maugre* the dazzling glitter which at present prevails in the metropolis.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR :

I HAVE read with surprise, in your Number of this month, the letter of your correspondent "A.L.L.," and though his observations on "Editorial Responsibility" may be very just, I entirely differ from him when he says that the increase in the last year's revenue ought not to be taken as a criterion of the increased comfort of the British people. He has selected from the other items the sum of £440,000, as the increase on sugar, to prove his position; and as I observe you admit the excellence of the maxim, "hear both sides," I dare say you will give me a place, in your valuable magazine, for the other side of the question.—"A.L.L." says, "the duty on sugar, in the past year, only exceeds that of 1817 by £54,928;" but, perhaps, he may not be aware that, in the year 1817, as well as many previous years, there was an immense export of refined sugar, and that the raw sugar, from which the refined sugar was made, had paid the home consumption duty. Now, it is well known, that the export of refined as well as of raw sugar, for many years previous to the peace, was quite a forced trade—that large bounties on the former, and drawbacks on the latter, alone enabled the West-India planter to get rid of his produce, (for there was but a trifling consumption at home), and that such trade was a disadvantage to the country. It has nevertheless been continued to the present time; but the disadvantage to the country has been

* N.B. The sixteen tables here alluded to, and that preceding, (p. 624), *Analysis of the Occupations of Society*, though placed in immediate succession to the article on Mr. Mill's *Elements* in the Supplement referred to, have no other connection with that article, than that of having reference to one common subject, Political Economy. They are from different hands, and it is with no small degree of pride that we see, in our successive pages, the labours of such distinguished upholders of, in some respects, antagonist opinions, upon a subject so worthy of the most ample discussion and illustration.—*Edit.*

been gradually diminishing. Foreign demand for British sugar has decreased in proportion as foreign states have found supplies in their own colonies; and the large *premium* or bounty has nearly ceased to be an inducement to purchase for the foreign markets. I am, therefore, satisfied that the increase of £440,000 in the duty on sugar is not only *prima facie* evidence of increased comfort to the British people, but that it arises entirely out of the improved condition of the middling and lower classes of society, and that this is capable of the most satisfactory proof. To afford this proof, I conceive it will be only necessary to shew, that the importation from the West-Indies has not, for many years, materially varied—that the foreign demand for refined sugar has fallen off since the peace more than one-half, and for raw sugar has nearly ceased—and that the importations, after supplying this much-reduced demand, are nearly consumed, at home, within the year. Sugar can hardly be said to be an article of actual necessity to the lower orders; and, therefore, in hard and difficult times, they would, in a very great measure, do without it: yet when they have full employment, and

sugar can be had at a moderate price, any family man will admit that they may make it not only an article of comfort, but one of great luxury; and I think “A. L. L.” has been particularly unhappy in selecting *it* to support his argument. I beg, Sir, to refer you to the subjoined statement, in proof of an immense increase of the home consumption of sugar since the year 1816, as well as of the gradual decline of the export both of raw and refined sugar: and I will say, in conclusion, that I am so convinced that the condition of the people of this country has been very greatly improved, that it tends very much to enhance my own happiness. Being myself a commercial man, employing at times many labouring people, I have seen with pleasure the gradual improvement in their condition; and I firmly believe we are going on to further improvement, and that there are happier days in store for us all.

I sincerely hope your correspondent “A. L. L.” will soon take this more pleasing view of the matter, and remain,

Your's &c.

THOMAS RANKIN.

Bristol, Jan. 27, 1825.

INCREASE of the HOME CONSUMPTION of SUGAR since the Year 1816.

Year.	Casks of Sugar imported into London.	Raw Sugar exported from London.	Stock on hand on 31st Dec. in each Year.	Refined Sugars exported from London.
1816	185,530	21,450	52,226	70,000 to 80,000 hogsheads annually, till after the year 1819, when it began to fall off; and 1823 and 1824 as below.
1817	175,300	10,497	56,020	
1818	182,194	8,929	48,849	
1819	180,404	5,280	59,393	
1820	176,309	6,173	51,588	
1821	178,033	2,558	44,217	
1822	156,801	2,305	48,028	
1823	162,498	2,150	38,068	40,570 hogsheads.
1824	169,063	352	42,416	31,770 ditto.

N. B. The above statement is taken from regular printed documents, with which all practical men are familiar.—Compare with the *Tables, Supplement*, p. 638.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR :

WHEN any improvement occurs in the arts, it generally happens, that an observation, tending to the very same point, can be found in some neglected publication.

There are men who have great talents of original conception, and yet never can ensure the adoption of their improvements. This may arise from obscure expression, or want of force of character to attract public attention; or from not knowing the proper chan-

nels and methods for bringing new views forward; or from selecting a period when the public mind is otherwise engaged, or when the invention is less desired, or valuable, or applicable; or from presenting an improvement encumbered with impracticable details, which no kind hand will attempt to remove.

I was lately struck with these ideas, on meeting with a simple and ingenious suggestion presented in a most absurd form. The writer proposes to use compressed air as a substitute for feathers in

in bedding; and your readers will not wonder that his conception was still-born, when they are directed to draw out the air by an *air-pump*, and restore it by a *condenser*, adding *medicated* gases at their discretion. The ingenious inventor never considered, that the cavity might be filled by a pair of bellows, and emptied by pressure; while substances that could confine air would not be favourable to the action of his medicated gas. Let us examine the matter in a practical point of view:—

1. The substance containing the air may be prepared, by the application of any varnish employed to make balloons gas-tight. A list of these varnishes may be found in "Mackenzie's Receipts," pp. 58, 59, 60. Most of them are very troublesome in use, being clammy, and requiring much time to dry; but this is of less moment, as the varnish can be applied to the *inside* of the linen, or other substance used as an air-bag.

2. To prevent the bag from swelling into a globular form, it may be *quilted* in different parts, like a mattress; or may be divided, by internal partitions, into several long cavities, distinctly filled, and not communicating with each other.

3. The air may be introduced by a pair of bellows, closing the mouth of the air-bag when we open the bellows. It is on this principle that a bladder is filled through a pipe; and the entrance may in both cases be made safe, by a spring tightly applied round it;—or the nozzle of the bellows may contain a valve, opening outwards.

4. The real objection to the plan is this:—An air-bed would not allow the passage of insensible perspiration, as a feather-bed is found to do:—it might be sufficiently warm, air being a bad conductor of heat. The inventor would probably attempt to meet this objection by an increased number of under-blankets, or by some substance, which will confine air, and yet allow the passage of aqueous vapour.

5. There are, however, very numerous cases to which the objection does not apply. Compressed air may be used for bolsters, sofas, chair-cushions, carriage-seats, &c. Mattresses so formed might occasionally be of great use in the army and navy; they could be dried like a pair of sheets, and might be sloped, to any angle, at the foot, by extending the air cavities *across* them.

Wherever the principle can be applied, there is a great advantage, in economy,

durability, cleanliness, portability, avoidance of damp, and, especially, of the evaporations from decaying organized substances, saturated with unwholesome effluvia.

SEPTIMUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

THE Egyptian Museum at Turin (as appears from the letters of M. Champollion to the Duke de Blacas d'Aulps) contains a great number of antiquities, brought into Europe by M. Drovetti, who, in the research and acquisition of them, has spent twenty years in Egypt alone. Some learned members of the Academy of Turin are busily employed in preparing for the public an account of this inestimable collection,—which comprises Egyptian monuments of all arts, and of almost all ages. Through the recommendation of the Duke de Blacas, M. de Champollion (so well known for his discoveries in the art of deciphering hieroglyphics, and for his noble undertaking of the Egyptian Pantheon) has been permitted to make researches in this Museum.

His first letter treats of the most ancient monuments—those which throw new light on the history of Egyptian arts, and which, applying to the history of the end of the seventeenth and commencement of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, serve to verify the justness of the ideas which the fragments of the chronological canon of Manethon have transmitted to us concerning these two periods. Thus the learned observations on Egyptian arts, and the explanation of the monuments of this museum, which relate to the nineteenth century B. C., and correctly followed up to the year 1493 before this same era, form the double subject of the important researches contained in this first letter. The chronological notice is enriched with other matters, and develops in many charts, the chronology of the times before mentioned: these go back as far as the epoch of Abraham.

For the Monthly Magazine.

JAPANESE ANTIQUITIES.

A COMPARISON of Chinese and of Hindoo antiquities with Egyptian has been already instituted;—[See *M. M.* p. 13, No. 406,]—but no attempt has yet been made to shew the affinities and distinctions between the architectural monuments of Egypt and of Japan—though Sir T. S. Raffles, and other travellers, have furnished ample

ample materials for the reciprocal survey. First, then, with regard to the forms of the Japanese temples: the greater part of them are pyramids, having a quadrangular basement, with a door, approached by steps, and frequently representing the mouth of a gorgon visage. Could we conceive the Arabic tradition to be true, that there was as much of the structure of the Egyptian pyramids beneath the triangular faces as above, that the lower part was divided into apartments, and that the entrance was subterranean,—we must suppose those pyramids to agree with the Japanese model. Many of the temples are built, as the Egyptian temples were, on a ground plan in the form of a cross. The temple of Borobodo is pyramidal, having seven stages of ascent cut out of a conical hill, and crowned by a dome, which is surrounded by a triple circle of towers. This was the model, according to antiquarians, of the tower of Babel, and of all the seven-zoned temples of the Chaldeans dedicated to the seven planets. It is also precisely similar to such descriptions as we have of the great Mexican temple, dedicated to the sun and moon. The base of this Japanese pyramid comprises nearly the same admeasurement as the great pyramid of Giza, and, like the latter, the interior passages and chambers are hewn out of the solid rock. The temple of Tuku more accurately approaches the model of Egyptian architecture; it is like all the Egyptian temples—a truncated cone. Its entrances are like those of the same structures, with the exception of a gorgon-head over the door-way instead of the winged globe. It has obelisks before it, precisely in the Egyptian fashion, and sculptures similarly exhibited on the external wall. The temple stands on three ranges of terraces, and the approach to it is through three pyramidal gateways. In front of the doorways, colossal statues, as in Egypt, and sometimes forming an avenue, like the sphynxes, to the number of eight, and placed two and two, brandish clubs, as if to forbid access: one of them, at Tuku, measures nine feet and a half across the shoulders. The sculptures, on the external wall, consist of male figures, adorned with wings, after the peculiar stiff manner of early Egyptian sculpture. Over one male figure is a similar bird on the wing, either an eagle or a hawk: there is a dove on a palm-tree, both sacred Egyp-

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tian symbols; a colossal eagle, with a serpent in its claw, in three folds; and instead of the sacred beetle, the sacred tortoise is multiplied on all sides. There is a figure with a trident; another with tongs and bellows, the Japanese Vulcan; and a third with a wand like the caduceus of Mercury. On the floor, under the outward lintel of the porch, is a male and female lingam, and, at a little distance, a conical Phallus, with an inscription in Japanese hieroglyphics, among which the present chemical symbols of the sun and moon are observed: no one knows to what the inscription refers, nor the history of the sculptured personages to whom we have adverted.

Entering the temple, we still find ourselves within the precincts of a place of worship bearing the same family likeness to that of Egypt. For within, enshrined, is the Japanese Isis, called Bhanani by the Hindoos. Like Diana, she is adorned with a crescent, and armed with an arrow, an axe and a cord. Sometimes the wheel, equally familiar to Egyptian superstition, is in one of her hands, and sometimes a torch or a ring: sometimes she appears seated on a figure of Apis—a human being, with an ox's head: sometimes three-headed, in the character of the *Hecate triplex* of the classics, and standing significantly between a water-jug and a burning altar, and with a torch in one hand, and a rosary on the other. Finally, like the Egyptian Isis, she is depicted sitting on a lotus-flower, approached by the planetary ladder of seven steps, and surrounded by the solar disk. On all sides appear hieroglyphics similar to the Egyptian, mixed with others approaching the ancient Chinese character. Round the edge of a cup or bowl, as exhibited by Sir T. Raffles, appear twelve wide zodiacal figures, resembling those at Esne in Egypt;—and, to conclude, a common opinion is entertained by the best-instructed of the priestly order, that the builders of these fabrics, whose religion has passed away, came, with the earliest inhabitants of the country, from the shores of the Red Sea.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

IN perusing your valuable Miscellany for this month, I was much surprised at the assertion of an "Old Fellow," who designates Sophocles as the noblest of dramatic writers; whereas,

T

Quintilian,

Quintilian, speaking of him, says, l. 10, c. i.—“Sed longe clarius (Æschylo subaudito) illustraverunt hoc opus Sophocles atque Euripides; quorum, in dispari dicendi viâ, uter sit poeta melior, inter plurimos quæritur, idque ego sane, in iudicatum relinquo.”*

I am, &c.

Επιμελεια Φιλος.

4th February 1825.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

NO. XLII.

The Quarterly and British Reviews, Sir Egerton Brydges, and Dr. Styles.

(Continued from page 16, vol. 59).†

—WE know, indeed, that the true faith must be the faith of the church of England; for how can any Englishman expect to be saved out of the pale of England's acknowledged church, as by law established? But what, according to the inspired interpretation of these reviewers, is the faith of the church of England? Nearly one-half (the most active half) of its ministers, and half their congregations (all who are evangelically inclined) are swept out of its pale by the very paragraph we have quoted:—they are excommunicated as Esseneans, misled by “principles that are the sources of evil;” by the delusions of “deep feelings and high imaginations;” by “false and exaggerated principles of self-approbation and acceptance with God,” which “divert religion from influencing men's conduct in life.” So that, fearing to obey the

* “But far superior (Æschylus having been spoken of) Sophocles and Euripides have ennobled this work: of whom, in style though different, should it be asked, among the many, which was the better poet, I should deem it wise to leave the question unjudged.” We leave “An Old Fellow” to answer for himself, if he thinks it necessary, for having an opinion of his own, where Quintilian held it wise to doubt. Though, perhaps even Quintilian might have admitted that Sophocles was the noblest, and Euripides the most pathetic, and yet have doubted which was the best.

—EDIT.

† As, from circumstances connected with the convenience of the press, we were obliged to break off in the middle of a paragraph, the reader is requested to remember that we were soliciting those oracles of orthodoxy, the Quarterly Reviewers, explicitly to reveal to us the articles of their creed, every syllable of which we were determined to believe.

summons of our parish chimes, lest we should meet one of these demoralizing Essenes there, instead of a genuine orthodox guide of the true Church, we must again request the infallible reviewers to inform us what the true doctrines of the Church of England are. One part of the true faith of that church we indeed know, from p. 128 (*Tour in Germany*), must consist in an unqualified admiration of “the ample endowment of those noble institutions (the two Universities) of our land, which continue to shed over England their useful light,” as contrasted with “the cheap and unendowed Universities of Germany,” where the professors and tutors are obliged to work for what they get, and even to condescend to render themselves popular among their pupils. But then, unfortunately, one at least of these said Universities (Cambridge) happens to pour out a great number of those deluding and anathematized Essenes (or Simeonites as they are vulgarly called) “whose deep feelings and high imaginations,” the orthodox reviewer tells us, “divert religion from influencing the conduct of life.” We know also, from the article on *New Churches and the Progress of Dissent*, that it is necessary to believe that building orthodox churches is a holy and disinterested work of our good government; that there cannot be too many of them, too much money laid out upon them, or bestowed upon the clergy who are to minister in them (especially as the people, who ultimately are to pay those ministers, are to have nothing to do with their appointment); but that building dissenting chapels, on the contrary, is a mere juggling commercial speculation—that “tabernacle bonds (p. 238) are as good bubbles in the market as Mexican and Colombian scrip:” in short, that men are cajoled into dissent by the mere artifices of speculators, who want to make large interest on the capital they devote to pious uses, and of mock ministers who want to pick up good incomes from the rent of their seats and pews; while the orthodox church is declining through its own simple single heartedness; through the honest sincerity and independence of its professors,—the disinterestedness of government jobbers and contractors, and the officers, patrons and pastors, from the bishops upon the bench, to the vicars, rectors, chaplains, curates, and tithe-collectors of the respective parishes and vicinages.

“The

"The opulence of the clergy," says the Reviewer, "their enormous wealth, and the implied consequence of rapacity and venality, has been the theme of every demagogue, and of every sour and discontented pamphleteer during all the recent struggle with financial embarrassments and excessive taxation. It is in vain to detect the grossness of exaggeration, which is as greedily swallowed as it is undauntedly asserted. But though there are some prizes, some situations of splendour and riches, we scruple not to assert on the other side, that as a profession, taken generally, none is worse paid."* And "hence," says he again, "those situations which require the most eminent talents, the soundest discretion, and, in short, all that can conduce to extensive usefulness, are by no means courted by those whose splendid abilities and high character command preferment."†

Now, of all this, and a great deal more, which the reviewer has said upon this subject, we are, we verily believe, as conscientiously convinced as the reviewer himself. Yet still can we not resist certain boding apprehensions that even all this is not sufficient to work out our salvation; and we must repeat, therefore, our solicitations to the more than reverend reviewer to initiate us into higher mysteries.

But we must tear ourselves, for the present, however reluctantly, from these infallible guides; for orthodoxy has yet another oracle, to which, hitherto, we have neglected to pay our due devotions. It is called,

The British Review, and London Critical Journal.—So long ago as August last, it had reached its forty-fifth number. A forty-sixth, we suppose, has by this time made its appearance; and it has, of course, its devotees, who listen to its periodical oracles. Its title would be appropriate enough, if Great Britain consisted of nothing but its church establishment. If the Archbishops of Canterbury and York were its twin-born kings, the bishops, with their

* In Ireland more particularly! Witness, also, a certain Bishop, who, upon his demise a few years ago, is reported to have left, to his family, half a million of money, prudently saved out of the scanty remuneration of his pastoral labours:—a remuneration, undoubtedly, no more than necessary to maintain, in all its purity, the meek and humble religion of the fishermen of Galilee.

† Query, should not amiable compliancy and high connections have been added to this catalogue of the clerical attributes which sometimes command preferment?

prebends, archdeacons, canons, &c. were the states of the realm, and the parochial clergy its only people: for to them alone, with one solitary exception, are the articles, in the number before us, apparently devoted.* The respective articles, in themselves, however, are liable to no parallel objection. They have the grace, of late so rare, of being actual criticisms on the books announced. But there is one circumstance conspicuous in them all, which thrills our tender consciences with a kind of horror; namely, that the standard of the orthodoxy of these professed divines does not exactly accord with that of the Quarterly oracle to which we are pledged implicitly to submit our faith. That oracle of oracles, "Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D., Poet Laureate, Honorary Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, &c. &c. &c.," has published, as we have already noticed, "*The*"—par excellence—"THE Book of the Church;" and published it, too, under such strong convictions of revelation and authority, that (like Ezra, when, on the return from Babylonian captivity, he restored the sacred volume of the Jewish law) he has not deemed it necessary to quote a single authority for any fact recorded. With this (alack! the incredulity of the age!) the divines of the *British Review* are by no means satisfied.

"We confess," say they [p. 315], "that, in an historical work, we are great advocates for references. The writing of history, even history of that kind which may comparatively be called modern, is by no means a plain, straight-forward work. Many matters of fact, even in the records of our own country, may almost be denominated matters of opinion."—"This is especially true of ecclesiastical history; and the remark applies with singular force to the ecclesiastical history of our own country."

—Nay, they presume, in some instances, to confront him with the authorities to which they suppose him to have alluded; and, upon the grounds of such reference, contradict his facts, p. 316, &c. In page 320, they attack his "comprehension," for not having included "false doctrine" among "the abuses of popery." In page 322, they not only accuse him of inconsistency, but

* That the exception is an elegant one, we cheerfully admit. The review of "*The Hermit Abroad*," evidently flows from a pen capable of giving an accordant grace to subjects of polite literature.

but suggest (we shudder as we relate it!) that "his views on the subject of doctrine are not fixed;" and that "the real amount of his hostility to the papal system is far less than he imagines." In page 329, they even accuse him of being "partial" in the censoriousness of his "general representations" of the Calvinistic reformers; and, in page 330, they go so far as to say,—

"The defect of his book, in this point of view, is so great, that in our opinion it takes from the character of the publication as an historical work, and obliges us to regard it, as written merely to support a cause."

But mark what follows. In p. 331-2, they accuse the irrefragable historian of the church of being an Antinomian!!

"*Antinomians* is the theological name of those, who regard the spirit of the gospel as opposed to the moral law: and antinomian is the term which, in the present instance, we should apply to Mr. Southey's sentiments; except, that we are disposed to think that he writes loosely, and has not been led, in the course of his literary pursuits, into any very profound researches in the department of theology."

In page 341, he is also accused of Pelagianism; and, in answer to his censure of St. Augustine, they have the following severe remark:—

"It is unfortunate for Mr. Southey, that he should fall into such a mistake, as to characterize the man whom our church, in its twenty-ninth article, expressly quotes and refers to, and who was one of the greatest lights of the Christian world, as the man who, 'of all those ambitious spirits who have adulterated the pure doctrines of revelation with their own opinions, is perhaps the one who has produced the widest and the most injurious effects.' And it is equally unfortunate for him, that he characterizes, as 'the most reasonable of all those whom the ancient church has branded with the note of heresy,' that very heresiarch, whom our church has selected, in her ninth article, to condemn by name."

And, in conclusion, they infer a wholesale censure on the elaborate work of our divine Laureate, by saying,—

"We should hail with pleasure a Book of the Church of Christ in this kingdom, written by a person thoroughly imbued with its doctrines."

—Meaning, thereby, too evidently, to insinuate that Dr. Southey, Laureate and Esquire, and M.R.S.A., &c. &c. &c., is not so imbued.

But it is not alone through the pages of periodical reviews, that the philosophy or anti-philosophy of contemporary

criticism is now to be pursued. Even the pulpit usurps the functions of literary censorship; and, inasmuch as it does so, brings itself within the sphere of our retaliative animadversion.

The Rev. John Styles, D.D., in "a Sermon delivered at Holland Chapel, Kennington, July 4, 1824," (a funeral anathema, it might more properly be called), has undertaken to be a reviewer of Lord Byron; and thus he pronounces sentence. See p. 22.

"Be assured, my brethren, it is with sorrowful reluctance I feel myself called upon, by an imperious sense of public duty, to denounce the greatest genius of the age, as the greatest enemy of his species."

Very conscientious this, beyond all doubt! A little strong, however, on the side of charity; and tolerably decisive for a preacher of a religion, one of whose most authoritative maxims is, "Judge not, that ye may not be judged." *The greatest enemy of his species!* Words and opinions being, of course, more criminal than deeds! else, what would Dr. Styles say of some of those who trample on nations, and sacrifice thousands, nay millions of their species, to their own personal arrogance and ambition?—of those who feed their riot, pamper every appetite, and maintain their gorgeous ostentation by the pillage and oppression of half-starving multitudes? What of those who, in the security of their divans and cabinets, order rape and massacre and desolation to stalk abroad? What of the Turk (for we will not talk of the Moscovite), who 'condemns to indiscriminate slaughter all the Christian Greeks who, in siege or conflict, fall into his hands?—what of those Christians, as they call themselves, who kidnap, purchase, or retain in remorseless bonds, their sable brethren; and scourge, or order to be scourged, the poor miserable wretches whom they call their *property*, with a barbarity, in many instances, the very narrative of which makes the heart, that hath one human fibre left in it, shudder even to sickness and syncope? Does Dr. S. never smell the blood of his poor sable brethren, in the fumes of that morning and evening beverage which owes its savoury sweetness to their agonies?—or never, on such occasion, ask himself, whether the inflictors and vindicators of these atrocities sin not against their species, and against the God of Mercy, almost as much as they could have done by the most licentious line in all the poetry of Lord Byron? "Oh! but these people go to church, and

and pray!"—God of Mercy! do they pray to thee?

But it is not in plain prose alone, that Dr. S. pronounces judgment against the poet: the preacher must be poetical also. *Ecce signum!* p. 8.

"Though an earthly guest in the heaven of heavens, he draws no empyreal air. He has nothing in common with the seraphim, who stand veiled in glory before the eternal throne; nor does his muse wet her adventurous brows with the dew of that holy afflatus which wraps the soul in the purity, the bliss, and the devotion of a celestial visitant."

Now, all this, we suppose, is exceedingly sublime and beautiful. But, for our parts, much as we *admire*, we would wish to *understand* a little of the meaning of these fine metaphors as we go.—A muse wetting her adventurous brows with dews, &c.!—Wetting her brows? Umph!—To wash off the soil, perchance, of the dusty turnpike-road along which she had been travelling?—"With the dew of a holy afflatus!" An *afflatus*, in strictness, indeed, is a *breath*, or a *breathing*,—and breath may certainly settle into dew; but it must be a tolerably long breathing that deposited dew enough for the Muse to wash her face in it. The word, however, in the English language, is exclusively used to signify a supernatural inspiration; and to wet the brows with the dews of an inspiration, is a process we are not inspired enough to comprehend. But what are we to say of making a clean diaper of this same dew of the breath of inspiration?—of "wrapping up the soul in the purity of an afflatus?"*

But it is not upon an individual only, that Dr. S. thinks fit to pronounce judgment. He directs the thunder of

* We beg pardon—we are dazzled a little, we are afraid, by this splendid involution of metaphorical language. On looking again, we suspect that the afflatus is the *agent* only, not the *material*, in this wonderful *wrapping*: THAT is furnished by another personage. The afflatus, we perceive by the help of our spectacles, only "wraps the soul in the purity, bliss and devotion of a celestial visitant!" Wrapt up, however, the soul is; and so, in our apprehension, is the sense, also, of this super-sublime passage, in a mysterious kind of way, which, we should suspect, but few of Dr. S.'s congregation could be capable of understanding. But the Doctor is, perhaps, aware that it is more the business of an ORATOR to be *felt* than to be *understood*; and as to the *kind of feeling* meant to be generated, there is no sort of ambiguity.

his moral and social excommunication against a whole sect or class:—a sect, by the way, whose theological, or anti-theological, *opinions* we have not the slightest inclination to defend. All we contend for is candour and fair-dealing, in what concerns the moral appreciation of conduct between man and man:—all, in our estimation, with which man hath any moral right to interfere.

"The Deists of the present day," says Dr. S. (p. 20), "are as misanthropic and licentious, as depraved and demoralized, as the Epicureans of the ancient world!"—an observation which leads us to suspect, that of "the Epicureans of the ancient world," Dr. S. knows, in reality, as little as he does about some other subjects, upon which he chooses to be equally dogmatical. He confounds, it is very evident, the *primitive Epicureans*, whose moral maxims, he ought to have learning enough to know (how objectionable soever their theological opinions) were remarkably pure and simple:—so much so, that even Dr. S.'s researches into the history of the rise and progress of the Christian church, ought to have informed him, that the primitive Christians, on account of their resemblance, in the temperance and simplicity of their habits, were stigmatized, by the more libertine and voluptuous pagans of those days, as a sect of Epicureans. He confounds these temperate and philosophical Epicureans, as the opprobrium of vulgar language confounds them, with that profligate rout of *Epicures* who thronged the courts and palaces of Rome, in the Imperial age of wealth and degeneracy; and swarms of whose *legitimate* descendants (from something like the same causes, of successful rapacity, or incidental accumulation) may be found among ourselves. These are, indeed, (whatever philosophy or whatever religion they may profess) the real *infidels*: for they are *faithless* to every trust of God and nature,—to themselves, and to society! But we know not a more ignorant or more unchristian-like species of bigotry, than that of measuring the moral conduct or moral principles of any description of individuals, by their speculative opinions on metaphysical and unfathomable subjects,—subjects, upon which the very firmest believer should yet believe with charitable modesty, because nothing but besotted ignorance, or inveterate perverseness, can prevent him from acknowledging, that others, as honest, as upright, and (upon the main) as intelligent

gent as himself, have, in all ages, differed.

But we are told by Dr. S. that there is a description of "Infidels" who have a "predilection for the gloomy and misanthropic Cain," whom "it would be a matter of just surprise should be a favourite among a horde of demons;" that they select him "for their patron saint," and "the god of their idolatry."

If this be only a rhetorical flourish to shew the fervour of the preacher's zeal, and the vividness of his imagination,—fie! fie upon such rhetoric, which inflames the hatred of one description of human beings against another, painting them as worse than devils, because they have the misfortune to be blind to the truths of that revelation which their antagonists perceive so clearly. If, on the other hand, Dr. S. is really acquainted with any of these worse than demons, we give him joy of his associations: we thank our stars we know them not: we never met with them either in converse or in book: and certain it is that Lord Byron has made of his horrible misanthrope Cain neither patron saint nor god; nor has he any where (loose and immoral as we admit his writings too frequently to be) endeavoured to persuade us that murder is virtue, and parricide devotion. Is Dr. S. quite sure that religious fanatics might not be found who have preached, and have practised both? But is the whole Christian community, therefore, to be stigmatized as parricides and murderers? Lord Byron has, it is true, made both Cain and the Devil state their own case as the Devil and Cain would be likely to state it. The fault of the poem is—and we agree with Sir Egerton Brydges (a more candid, and we scruple not to say a more Christian critic than Dr. Styles) that it is a great fault, both in a moral and a critical point of view, that he has not put into the mouth of his other characters, or had the true imaginative talent to embody any character, in his drama, into whose mouth he properly could put, the antidote to their impious sophistry. But Byron, in fact, was not a Milton, and still less a Shakspeare; notwithstanding the hyperbolic compliment which Dr. S. (p. 13*) has thought

* —"that he should have condescended thus to tarnish the glory of a name that might have vied with Shakspeare and Milton, and have occupied the proudest niche in Fame's imperishable temple." This from the *pulpit* it must be admitted is to-

fit to pay to his poetical genius. What he conceived, he conceived strongly, and with unparalleled power; but, with reference to dramatic effect, he was not versatile. He could not sink his own identity, in the rapid transitions and contrasts of character, and change his feelings and his being, with every transition of the dialogue. He could not imagine and sustain the diversities of passion, humour and sentiment, which constitute the perfection and the verisimilitude of dramatic action. When his imagination was wrought to the highest, it was still *egotistical*. It could sustain the characters of Cain and Lucifer, not because he loved the devil, or approved of murder,—but because the spirit of wounded pride, of indignant misanthropy and gloomy discontent were in them to be depicted in the very sublimity of exaggeration; and these were passions which had unfortunately (perhaps not inexcusably) attained an ascendancy in his breast. He had, therefore, but to clap the microscope upon his own feelings, and the picture was complete. But he could not, as the *gentle* Shakspeare would have done, realize, with the same facility, the mild and benignant piety of Abel; or, as the *divine* Milton, embody some beneficent spirit of light and truth to expose, by happy contrast, the insulting fallacy of a demoniac logic. Even to the wives, the sister and the mother of the murdered and the murderer, he could not give the deep pathos so naturally to be expected in the catastrophe. The *meltings* of sorrow seemed not to be within his comprehension: his griefs always *burned*: and Eve, when she should penetrate our hearts with all the wild wofulness of maternal affliction, scolds like a billingsgate, and departs a fury.

In short, never, perhaps, was poet of such power and energy, whose genius was so undramatic. But Murder is not therefore his patron-saint, nor the Devil his God.*

ORIGINAL

lerably *poetical*; but Shakspeare gives us better *divinity* from the stage—

"The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, yea the great globe itself,—
Shall dissolve," &c. &c.

* This is more, perhaps, than can be said in favour of some bigotted fanatics, whose blasphemous piety plucks a beneficent Deity from his seat, and enthrones a devil there; or in Dr. Styles's own words, "a God whom they cloathe in all the attributes of Moloch," p. 17.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPIC FRAGMENTS.—No. II.

A SEA VIEW.

THE gloaming-time was near; and sweet
it was,
While at safe anchorage the vessel moor'd,
At such delicious hour, to meditate
The various scene!—Here the bold beetling
shore,
With parting orient tipt, and there the sea
In boundless continuity outspread,
Wave beyond wave, to the horizon's verge
Reflecting the deep glow, till dim it fades
To twilight's sober grey. And sweet alike
To see the moon, at first a sullen orb
Of fire, arise, and, lessening as it rose,
Purge off the sanguine blot, till silvery
bright,
Or liker ocean pearl, o'er the glad vault
Of heaven serene, and o'er the restless
waves
It shed effulgence mild. The seamew's clang
Was heard no more, and all beside was still;
Save the low murmurs of the ebbing tide
That rippled down the beach: the only
voice
Which told that nature slept not, nor forwent
Her self-sustaining energies,—though all
Her sentient tribes in opiate dews were
steep'd,
And to oblivion gave the tranquil scene.

T.

SONNET.

SOFT bud of passion trembling on the spray,
I see thy leaves expanding: fearfully
They meet the breeze—and I would have
them fear;
For there is danger in the doubtful ray
That may but wake to blight. The vernal sky
Not always, when its blushing hues appear
Bright in their dawn, foretells a joyous day;
And the young germs that premature display
Their virgin sweets, may, ere the noontide
hour,
Be nipt, or wither in the sleety shower.
Beware! beware, my bud! nor trust too free
Thy blossoms to the gale: for should the
blight
Of disappointment mar thy bloom, 'twill
light
Not on thy sweets alone, but scath the pa-
rent tree.

I. T.

INGRATITUDE:—

A SONNET.

O HUMAN kindness! there is not a thorn
Which rankles thy pure soul with pangs so
deep,
So fills its gen'rous source with grief forlorn,
As when Ingratitude doth vilely heap
Insults upon thy goodness. Ah me! then
The stoic's firmness thou putt'st on in vain;
For tho' some wrongs, receiv'd from com-
mon men,
May fill thy mild, just bosom with disdain,
Yet to find baseness lodg'd, where thou
didst deem

Love's mirror was reflected—oh! to see
Thyself, and all thy gentlest, fond esteem,
Become the dupe of dire-soul'd villainy,—
'Tis a foul sight!—'tis hideous, as the
gleam

Which fiery Etna sheds in Nature's agony!

Hawley Cottage, Kent.

ENORT.

SONNET,

ADDRESSED TO A VENAL CALUMNIATOR OF
LORD BYRON.

.....

— "Every good to bad he doth abuse;
And eke the verse of famous poet's wit,
He does backbite, and spiteful poyson spues
From leprous mouth, on all that ever writ;
Such, O vile Envy was, that first in rowe did sit."

Spencer's Fairy Queen.

.....

POETIC Esau,* sordid slave to gold,
Thou who didst once prate loud of tyranny,
Yet for a mess of courtly pottage sold
The birthright of divinest Liberty!
Poetic Esau, like mean Judas base,
Whose heart was Mammon's trap, insidiously
Thou didst kiss Freedom on her sun-bright
face,
Swearing thy bosom-love's true fealty!
Poetic Esau! loud thy name shall ring:
For England holds no treacherous foe like
thee!

Thou, who with hollow heart and voice canst
sing,

"God bless free-men!" aye, "God bless
slavery!"†

Away, thou poor, mean-hearted, worthless
thing!

Away, thou treacherous son of vile apostacy!

Hawley Cottage, Kent.

ENORT.

THE DECEIVED MERMAN:

(From the Danish.)

FAIR Agnes left her mother's door;
She met a merman upon the shore.

"And, love, will thou go with me," he cried,
"To yonder ocean, and be my bride?"

"And if I do, thou man of the sea,
Shall I the richer or better be?"

"O yes, I'll give thee, my winsome girl,
Much gold, and many a costly pearl."

He stopp'd her mouth, and he stopp'd her
eyes,

And into the ocean he took his prize.

The

* "And Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage."—*Genesis*. Esau's birthright was that of land, and flocks, and patriarchial dominion. Can the bard inspired so sell his birth-right of immortality? No; he never was more than half inspired, and that by vanity, rather than the muse, who could drive such a bargain.

† Contrast "Joan of Arc" with "Wat Tyler," and "Botany Bay Eclogues" with "Vision of Judgment," &c., and determine, if you can, the problem, whether the change be more conspicuous in intellect or in principle?

The merman's wife was Agnes there;
 She bore him sons and daughters fair.
 One day by the cradle she sat and sang,
 And heard above how the church bells rang.
 She went to the merman, and kiss'd his brow:
 "Once more to church I would gladly go."
 "And I full gladly will grant thee leave.
 But thou must return, or thy babes will
 grieve."

He stopp'd her mouth, as he did before,
 And he lifted her up to the salt-sea shore.
 And when she enter'd the church, there came,
 In haste, to meet her, an aged dame.

"O Agnes! Agnes! daughter dear!
 Where hast thou been this many a year?"

"O I have been deep, deep, under the sea,
 And liv'd with the merman in love and glee."

"He gave me silver, he gave me gold,
 And sprigs of coral my hair to hold."

Then straight to the altar's foot she stepp'd,
 And there she prayed, and there she wept.

But soon she heard a voice that cried,
 "Much longer, my love, thou must not
 bide:—"

"Much longer, my love, thou must not stay;
 The tide is flowing—so come away."

Then thrice she told each Ave bead,
 And thrice she said the Apostles' creed.

So long she prayed, so long she stood,
 She thought at last she would stay for good.

Then into the church the merman came;
 His eyes they shone like a yellow flame;
 His face was white, and his beard was green:
 A fairer demon was never seen.

"O Agnes! Agnes! Agnes, come!
 Thy babes are crying for thee at home."

"I will not come, thou loathsome elf!
 Go home, and nurse the babes thyself."

"Think on them, Agnes! think on them all;
 Think on the great one—think on the
 small."

"Little, O little care I for them all;
 Or for the great one, or for the small."

O bitterly then did the merman weep;
 He hied him back to the foamy deep.

But often his shrieks and mournful cries,
 At midnight's hour, from thence arise.

G. B.

BALLAD,

OCCASIONED BY THE SEDUCTION OF A YOUNG,
 BEAUTIFUL, AND ACCOMPLISHED GIRL.

I.

OH! lovely and bright, as the blush of the morning,
 When balm-scented breezes awaken the spring;
 And pure as the dew-drop, the wild rose adorning.—
 And blithe as young birds, when they're first on the
 wing;

Like an air-wafted sylph in a fond poet's dreaming,
 She seem'd as a vision of beauty to glide,—
 Her dark tresses flowing—her eye mildly beaming:—
 Oh! such was Maria—of Beauty the pride.

II.

She spoke! and the flow'r-fresh'ning zephyr was
 round us,—

For fragrance, with melody, flow'd from her tongue:
 Tho' caught by her beauty, 'twas sentiment bound us,
 Enchaining the ag'd, and entrancing the young!
 Her mind so accomplish'd, so perfect each feature,
 That Art strove with Nature, the praise to divide;
 Heav'n seem'd to confess her its loveliest creature:—
 Yes! such was Maria—of Beauty the pride.

III.

In scenes of retirement thus modestly blooming,
 Till those who should shield her were brib'd to
 betray:

And the rude spoiler came, who a false smile assuming,
 First woo'd the young blossom—then tore it away!
 But curs'd be the triumph, nor envied the feeling
 Of him who, in arts of seduction well tried,
 In smiles, like a flow'r-hidden serpent, came stealing,
 To crush poor Maria—of Beauty the pride.

IV.

Now slow is her footstep, her heart inly pining,
 And lilies are pale, where the roses have been;
 And tears dim that eye, where the bright soul was
 shining:

Dejected and joyless, the mourner is seen.
 Her own living monument,—statue of sadness,
 She droops o'er the mem'ry of hopes that have
 died,—

Of all that she was in her bright days of gladness,
 When hail'd as Maria—of Beauty the pride.

L. L. T.

SONG.

I.

OH! think not that, in scenes of noise,
 Allur'd by thoughtless pleasure,
 The heart can find those hallow'd joys
 That mem'ry loves to treasure:
 No,—seek the bow'rs remote from art,
 That Love and Peace illumine;
 And share the sunshine of the heart—
 The smile of lovely woman!

II.

Believe not, in the sparkling bowl,
 That bliss has e'er resided;
 It lights the eye, but shades the soul,—
 Then let it be derided:
 Go,—seek the bow'rs remov'd from art,
 That Love and Peace illumine;
 And share the sunshine of the heart—
 The smile of lovely woman!

L. L. T.

SOLICITATION.

COME down to the lattice,
 Come down, love, and list,
 When the eve lights her stars
 In the purple of mist:—
 My heart, like a traveller,
 Long journeying afar,
 Looks up to thy zenith—
 Hope's beautiful star!

I have vows for thy bosom
 To sigh unto truth;
 I have perilous tales
 Of the bridal of youth:
 O! come to the lattice, love!
 Come thee and list,
 When the stars are so bright
 In the beautiful mist.

R. PRIOR.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES,

*Projected in the Years 1824 and 1825, for effecting various Purposes.**To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR :

HAVING been led by professional pursuits, and impelled not less by inclination to the subject, I have been giving sedulous attention, during more than twenty years past, to most of the great LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS which have been carrying on in the British Islands; a large proportion of which improvements, more than in any other publication, have received either less or more attention from the writers for your pages; and, lately, since JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES have been started in unusual numbers, for carrying into effect an extraordinarily wide range of objects, I have devoted some occasional leisure to the collecting together and arranging of the published, and readily-accessible information, concerning each of these projected Companies: intending, had not more important avocations called me off from the task, in the midst of it, to have presented very soon to the public a pamphlet containing some account of each one of the projects of 1824-25, having a local object in view (not comprehending, in my research, any Loaning, Insuring, or other Company, having mere money transactions* for its object;) intending to shew concisely how each scheme rivals, or is calculated to interfere with, the existing establishment of Canals, Rail-ways, Docks, Water-works, Gas-works, &c. &c., or with one-another of these new projects; accompanied by the free and unbiassed expression of my own opinion on,—1st. The great utility and the probably successful issue of a few, comparatively, amongst these new projects, both for the public and the subscribers thereto: —2nd. Of the undoubted benefit the public would derive from the completion and carrying on of many others of the projects on

* An important article in the "John Bull" newspaper of this day, (prepared by the nephew of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, of Soho-square), mentions the names, with the capitals proposed to be raised by twenty-three of these new money Companies, amounting to £43,010,000. The names alone of five others are also mentioned by Mr. A., which would probably swell their total capital to the sum stated at the head of my lists, which follow. I have also availed myself of the article referred to, for supplying in my lists several amounts of capitals and shares, and for the particulars of a few projects, which had altogether eluded my research.

foot, but with doubtful benefit to the adventurers therein—especially those of them which may succeed in the destruction of existing monopolies, or in reforming the almost generally dishonest practices of some trades in particular districts:—3rd. Of the doubtful utility to the public of many of the projected new Companies, and the scarcely doubtful injury to some properly-conducted existing establishments, or to numerous industrious and honest individuals, which they would occasion if carried into effect, with the small prospect of pecuniary advantage to any of these adventurers which present themselves: and—4th. Of the inutility and almost certain non-completion of very many of the projects on foot, after occasioning much alarm and some injuries to other parties, with great eventual loss and probable ruin to vast numbers of simple persons, who are now being shamelessly lured and persuaded to deposit for, or to purchase shares in mere BUBBLES; some of whose projectors vauntingly propose to effect things which are next to impossibilities:—for instance, a tide CANAL for ships, from Deptford to Portsmouth!!

Although yielding to the prudential necessity of relinquishing, for the present at least, the design which I have indicated above,* I am desirous of first putting on record, in the pages of the *Monthly Magazine*, lists (alphabetically arranged) of the several projects of which I have been able to collect any information; mentioning, as far as I know them, the capital sum, and the amount of shares and of deposit on each, (principally as the same have been advertised† in

* Whether I may again, ere long, resume the onerous task or not, will much depend on the concurrence of those amongst the numerous and widely-spread readers of the *Monthly Magazine*, who may, in the mean time, be pleased to correct such errors as they may discover in these Lists, owing to the unavoidable haste in which they have been made up; or who will procure and send to me the information which they may see to be wanting herein. The supporters of the feasible and useful projects here mentioned would do well in sending (free of expense) along with their own printed prospectuses, those of as many others of a doubtful or opposite character as they may be able to procure.

† Amongst the advertising Companies, some few who have already obtained Acts of Parliament, but have yet made little or no progress towards carrying them into effect, will be found in my Lists.

in the *Times* newspaper); together with the names and addresses of the several *solicitors* concerned, as far as I have hitherto ascertained them; but regarding which latter part of my late design, I had much yet to accomplish. From the very origin of nearly all Joint-stock Companies to the end of their existence (and I might include herewith trusts and commissions, and public bodies, generally,) the solicitor or solicitors thereto are important personages, always beneficially interested; and, not unfrequently, they enjoy, as the proverb saith, "the best birth in the ship," however otherwise officered; which have been amongst my reasons for wishing to put the solicitors' residences on record, as the best means of locally identifying the several Companies. For avoiding here the repetitions of addresses, whenever the same solicitor occurs again, I have, instead of the address, shewn by figures in brackets [] the numerical order of such repetitions.

Against each of the thirty-one classes of subjects under which the proposed new Companies appear to me to range themselves, I have mentioned the number of such Companies—amounting, in my whole

lists collectively, to the amazing number of 228 Companies! I have also here mentioned the total amount of capital which is proposed to be subscribed to each class of subject; but, for the sake of exhibiting approximate totals, these sums are in part roughly *estimated*, as to those Companies whose precise capital I have not learned, and which uncertainty is marked by notes of interrogation [?] after the sums. These *capitals*, collectively, in my whole lists, amount to the astonishing probable sum of £166,671,000 sterling!!!

From whence, let me here ask, is one-half, or even one-fourth, of *this amount* to come, without very seriously deranging the monied affairs of the nation, and, as I fear, further depressing in the scale of society that meritorious and rapidly-increasing class, whose only or chief capital is their knowledge, skill, and industry?—These are questions on which I beg your permission to invite the discussion of your able correspondents; and subscribe myself

Your obedient servant,

JOHN FAREY,

Mineral Surveyor and Engineer.

Howland-street, 13th Feb. 1825.

LIST OF JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES,

Projected in the Years 1824 and 1825, for effecting various Purposes, as under,—viz.

28 *Banking, Investment, Insurance, &c. Companies, whose proposed total of capital is about £53,000,000 Sterling!!*

2 *Bath, or Bathing, Companies; total capital £750,000: viz.*

Metropolitan Marine Bath Company; capital £500,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co., 6, Basinghall-street.

Royal National Bath Company; capital £250,000. Shares £50, and deposit £2.—Solicitor, George Abbot, Mark-lane.

4 *Brewing Companies; total capital £430,000: viz.*

Edinburgh Porter Brewery Company; capital £150,000.

Company; capital £200,000, and shares £20.

Public Ale Brewery; capital £50,000, and shares £10.

Wharston and Deritend Brewery Company.—Solicitor, Thomas Mole, Moor-street.

United Table-beer and Ale Brewery

2 *Brick-making Companies; capital £800,000: viz.*

British Patent Brick Company; capital £300,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Kearsley and Co., 49, Lothbury.

£500,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, Charles Kaye, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn.

London Brick Company; capital

4 *Bridge-building Companies; capital about £250,000? viz.*

Kerne New Bridge Company: now before Parliament.

Swale Iron Bridge, to Sheppy Island; tontine: capital £24,000, shares £12, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, P. Young and Co., St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

Kingston New Iron Bridge Company; capital £40,000, and shares £100.

Shields New Iron Bridge, over Tyne.—*evol. lviii. p. 280.*

4 *Building*

4 *Building, Paving, and Contracting Companies; capital perhaps £3,000,000?? viz.*

Bognor New Town Company; capital £300,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, William Andrews, 28, Great Winchester-street; and Fox and Co., 27, Austin-friars.

British Paving, Building and Investment Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100,

and deposits £21.—Solicitors, William Andrews [2]; and James Clift.

Leamington-priors' Paving Company: now before Parliament.

New Street, from the Mansion-house to the Southwark Bridge.

17 *Canal and Navigation Companies; capital perhaps £16,700,000?? viz.*

Ashbourn Canal, Derby and Trent and Mersey Junction.—See vol. lviii. p. 282.

Berks and Hants Canal, Kennet and Basingstoke Junction; capital £100,000.

Bideford and Topsham Canal.—See vol. lviii p. 95.

Central Canal, Cromford, Peak-forest and Sheffield Junction.—See vol. lviii. pp. 91 and 281.

Clyde River Improvement, and Railway Branches.—See vol. lviii. p. 288.

English Channel and Bristol Channel Ship Canal; capital £1,750,000, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, King and Co., 5, Gray's-inn-square.

Faversham Navigation to the East Swale; capital £33,000, shares £25, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, William Jefferys.—See vol. lviii. p. 567.

Gloucester and Worcester Union Canal; capital £100,000, and shares £50.—See vol. lix. p. 93.

Grand Ship Canal from London to Arundel bay and Portsmouth (Cundy's).—Soli-

citors, Freshfield and Co., New Bank-buildings.—Query, vol. lyiii. p. 477.

London and Portsmouth Grand Ship Canal (Dance's); tide, level without locks: capital £5,000,000, and shares £100.

Manchester Ship Canal, from the Dee; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, William Norris, Manchester.

Marple and Laughton, Peak-forest and Trent and Mersey Junction Canal.—See vol. lviii. p. 474.

Newcastle and Carlisle Ship Canal; capital £900,000.—See vol. lix. p. 91.

Romford Canal, from the Thames.

Stamford and Market-Harborough Canal, Welland and Grand Union Junction.—See vol. xxviii. p. 614.

Stour Navigation, and Sandwich New Harbour,—Canterbury and Sandwich; capital £80,000.

Tehuantepec Isthmus, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico.—See vol. lix. p. 61.

2 *Coal Companies; capital £2,500,000: viz.*

General United Coal Company; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100.—Solicitor, Spencer, 9, Tokenhouse-yard.

Sea and Inland Coal Company; capital

£500,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Maughan and Co., 32, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

4 *Corn, Flour, and Market Companies; capital about £700,000?: viz.*

Corn, Flour and Bread Company.

Flour and Corn Dépôt Company; capital £200,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Bourdillon and Co., Bread-street, Cheap-side.

Kent and Essex General Flour Company; capital £210,000, and shares £30.

New Corn Exchange Company; shares £50, and deposits £3.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co., 29, Coleman-street.

7 *Dairying, or Milk and Cream Companies; capital £810,000: viz.*

Alderney Dairy Company; capital £60,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Crowder and Co., 50, Lothbury.

East London Dairy Company; capital £125,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, D. H. Williams, 2, Copthal-court, Throgmorton-street.

Edinburgh Dairy Company; capital £25,000.

Great Westminster Dairy Company; capital £200,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Reynal and Co., 24, Austin-friars.

Metropolitan Alderney Dairy Company; capital £150,000, shares £25, and deposits £3.—Solicitors, Florance and Co., 33, Finsbury-square.

South London Milk Company; capital £100,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Burra and Co., 3, King-street, Cheapside.

Westminster Dairy Company; capital £150,000, and shares £25.—Solicitor, E. F. Ogle.

1 *Distillery Company; capital £200,000: viz.*

British Distillery Company; shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Macdougall

and Co., 16, Cannon-row, Westminster.

8 Dock, Basin, and Warehouse Companies; capital about £6,550,000? :

Bermondsey Dock (Brumel's); capital £800,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Gatty and Co., 1, Throgmorton-street.

Bermondsey Collier Dock and Coal Dépôt (Giles'); capital £750,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Spence and Co., 6, Sise-lane, Bucklersbury; and Williams and Co., Lincoln's-inn New-square.

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs (Rowland's?)

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs (Vignol's). Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [2]

Colliery Dock in Isle of Dogs, (connected with the City Canal, Rennie's); capital £500,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, William Tooke, 3, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn.

St. Catherine's Dock; capital £2,500,000, and shares £100.—See vol. lvii. p. 370.

South London Docks (including St. Saviour's Dock); capital £750,000, shares £100, and deposits £3. Bill read second time in Commons, 3d May 1824, but was lost.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [2]

2 Education Companies; capital, perhaps, £200,000?? :

Education Association.

London University.

7 Fishing, Fish and Pearl, Companies; capital about £3,000,000? : viz.

British Fishery Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Amory and Co., Throgmorton-street.

Colombian Pearl Fishery Association.

Edinburgh Whale Fishery Company: capital £250,000.

London, Brighton and Devonshire Fishing and Steam Navigation Company; capital £500,000, and shares £50.—Solicitor, Robert Brutton, 55, Old Broad-street.

Metropolitan Fish Company; capital £300,000, and shares £25.—Solicitors, Daws and Co.

Pearl Fishery Company; shares £25, and deposits £2.

Westminster Fish Company; capital £100,000, shares £50, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, John Wilks, Finsbury-place.

19 Gas-light and Coke Companies; capital about £8,300,000? : viz.

Albion Gas-light and Coke Company; capital £500,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, W. N. Cole, 15, Furnival's inn.

Ashton-under-Line Gas and Waterworks Company: now before Parliament.

Birmingham, Warwickshire and Staffordshire Gas-light Company; capital £120,000, and shares £50: now before Parliament.

British Gas-light Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £50, and deposits £5: a bill read first time in Commons, 10th May 1824, but lost.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co. (2.)

Continental Gas Company; shares £100, and deposits £8.

Great Yarmouth Gas-light Company; capital £16,000, and shares £20.

Hibernian Gas light Company; capital £100,000, and shares £50.—Now before Parliament.

Jamaica Oil Gas Company; capital £250,000, and shares £50.—Solicitor, R. Wademan, Austin-Friars.

Imperial Continental Gas Association; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, J. and S. Pearse, 29, St. Swithin's-lane.

Independent Gas-light Company; capital

£50,000, shares £25, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, Charles Woodward, 18, Tokenhouse-yard.

London Portable Gas Company; capital £250,000, shares £100, and deposits £7. A bill read second time in Commons, 13th April 1824, but lost—for compressed Gas.

London, Westminster, and parts adjacent Oil Gas Company; capital £500,000: a bill read second time in Commons, 12th April 1824, but lost.—Solicitors, Martineau and Co., Carey-street.

Provincial Portable Gas Company; capital £500,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Borrardille and Co. 34, Cornhill.

South American and Colonial Gas Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50. (Havannah city its first object).—Solicitors, Crowder and Co. (2).

Stockport Gas-light Company: now before Parliament.

Stroud Gas-light Company: now before Parliament.

United General Gas-light Company; shares £50, deposits £7. Bill read third time in Commons, 6th May 1824, but lost.

Warwick Gas-lighting Company; capital £12,000, and shares £50.

Woolwich Gas-lighting Company; capital £12,000, and shares £50.

1 Glass-making Company; capital £100,000 : viz.

Edinburgh Glass-making Company.

6 Harbours, and Piers or Break-waters, and Terrace or Quay; capital, perhaps, £1,000,000?? : viz.

Cromarty Harbour Company: now before Parliament.

Margate Embankment Company.

St. Ives Pier and Harbour Company; capital £30,000, shares £100, and deposits £2½.—Solicitor, William Jones, 36, Threadneedle-street.

Shoreham Harbour Company.

Sidmouth Pier, Breakwater and Harbour.—Solicitor, W. H. Surman, Lincoln's-inn.

Thames Quay, or its North Bank Terrace; capital £611,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, William Leake.

4 Iron-making and Foundry Companies; capital £2,650,000 : viz.

Arigar Iron and Coal Company (Ireland); capital £300,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Wilson and Co., 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and William Healing, 20, Lawrence-lane.

British Iron Company; capital £2,000,000 shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors,

Swain and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry; and Martineau and Co. [2]

Edinburgh Iron foundry Company; capital £100,000.

Welsh Iron and Coal-mining Company; capital £250,000, shares £25, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Wilkes and Co., 36, New Broad-street.

2 Lands, Estates, and Agricultural Companies; capital £2,000,000 : viz.

Australian (Edinburgh, Agricultural) Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1. Act 5 Geo. IV. c. 86, May 28, 1824.—Secretary, J. S. Brickwood, 12, King's-arms-yard, Coleman-st.

Canada Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Secretaries, Thomas Smith, 13, St. Helen's-place; and John Galt.

2 Manufacturing Companies; capital, perhaps, £1,000,000?? : viz.

Guadalajara Woollen Cloth Manufacturing Company (in Spain!); capital £400,000, shares £100, and deposits £20.—Solicitors,

Blunt and Co., 42, Liverpool-street, Broad-street.

South of Ireland Cotton and other Manufacturing Company.

31 Mining and Ore-reducing Companies; capital about £23,000,000? : viz.

Anglo-Chilian Mining Association; capital £1,500,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Anglo-Mexican Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £10.—Secretary, Joseph Lowe, 147, Leadenhall-street.

Bolanos Mining Association; shares £400.

Brazilian Mining Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [3.]

British Mining Association; capital £400,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Reynal and Co. [2.]

Chilian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Columbian Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.—Solicitors, Swain and Co. [2.]

Consolidated Copper Mines; capital £65,000, shares £650.

Cornwall Mining, Smelting, and Steam Vessel Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 96.

English Mining Association; capital £250,000, shares £25, and deposits £2½.—Solicitors, Bourdillon and Co. [2.]

Equitable Mining Company; capital £200,000, shares £50, deposits £1.—Solicitor, James F. H. Smith, 37, Red Lion Square.

Franco-Mexican Mining Association; capital £160,000, and shares £40.

General Mining Association; shares £100, and deposits £5.

Gold-Coast Mining and Trading Company; deposits £5.

Hibernian Mining Company; capital £500,000, shares £50, and deposits £4. Act 5, Geo. IV., June 17th, 1824.—Solicitors, G. P. F. Gregory, 4, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; and P. and D. Mahony, Dublin.

Imperial Brazilian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2. Secretary, Lewis Lewis, jun.

Irish Provincial Mining Company.

London United Mine Company.

Mining Company of Ireland. Act 5 Geo. IV., 24th June 1824.—Secretary, Richard Purdy, 27, Ormond-quay, Dublin.

Pasco-Peruvian Mining Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £5.

Real del Monte Mine Adventurers; capital £200,000 shares £400, and deposits £70 : now before Parliament.

Rio de la Plata Mining Association; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, deposits £5.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [4.]

Royal Irish Mining Company. Act 5, Geo. IV., 24 June, 1824.

South

South American General Mining Association.

South St. George Tin and Copper Mine; in 1000 shares.—Projector, Henry Blomfield, 11, Old Jury.

South Wales Mining Company; capital £2,000,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, Bicknell and Co., 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Hapujahua Mining Association; shares £400, and deposits £20.

United Mexican Mining Association; capital £240,000, shares £40, and deposits £20.—Solicitor, Richard Heathfield, 13, Old Broad Street.

Welsh Lead and Silver Mines; formerly Sir H. Middleton's, now Mr. Rothschild's.

Welsh Mining Association.

Wheal Valley Tin and Copper Mine Company.

2 Publishing Companies; capital £271,000: viz.

General Journal Company; capital £250,000, and shares £100.—Solicitors, Tilson and Co. [3.]

Newspaper (Weekly) Company; capital £21,000, shares £100, deposits £25.—Solicitor, William Tooke. [2.]

40 Rail-way Companies; capital about £25,000,000?: viz.

Belfast and Dublin Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

Birmingham and Liverpool Rail-way Company; capital £600,000, shares £50, and deposits £3. See vol. lviii. p. 154, 379, and 553.—Solicitor, George Barker, Birmingham.

Bolton and West Leigh (Manchester and Bolton Canal, and Leeds and Liverpool Canal) Junction Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

Bristol and Bath Rail-road Company; capital £100,000, shares £25, deposits £1.—Solicitors, Stephenson and Co, and Wint. Harris.

Bristol and Gloucester, and Birmingham Rail-road Company; capital £80,000,* shares £50, and deposits £2.

Bristol Northern and Western Rail-way Company; capital £200,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Osborn and Co., Bristol.

Bristol and Taunton Rail-road Company.

Canterbury and Whitstable Rail-road; capital £25,000, and shares £25.

Colchester and Halstead Rail-way Company; capital £40,000, shares £40, and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Hall and Co., Salter's-hall, London; and F. Smith, Colchester.

Cromford and Peak-forest Rail-way; capital £150,000, and shares £100.

Dublin and Kingstown Rail-way Company: now before Parliament.

East London and United Docks Rail-road, Lea River to Paddington Canal; capital £100,000, and shares £25.—Solicitor, — Armstrong, 1, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Paisley Rail-road.—See vol. lviii. p. 565.

General Rail-way Company; capital £200,000, and shares £50.

Grand Junction Rail-road Company, Birmingham its centre; capital £200,000, shares £50, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Allsop and Co., 63, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Grand Western Rail-road; capital £3,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £3. Solicitors, Maughan and Co. [2].

Hibernian General Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, William Andrews [3]; and J. C. Mitchel.

Kelso and Berwick Rail-way Company; capital £50,000.

Kentish Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £1. Solicitors, Wilks and Co. [2].

Lea River and East and West India and Collier Docks, and Whitechapel Rail-road Company.—Solicitors, Gatty and Co. [2].

Leeds and Selby Rail-way Company.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail-way Company; capital £400,000, shares £100, and deposits £3.—See vol. lviii., pp. 154, 226, 283, and 473: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, Pritt and Co.

London and Birmingham Rail-road Company; capital £1,500,000, shares £50, and deposits £2.—See vol. lviii., p. 353.—Solicitors, Alliston and Co., Freeman's Court, Cornhill; and George Barker, [2.]; and — Capper, Birmingham.

London and Bristol Rail-road, and Turnpike Road Company; capital £1,500,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [3.]; and Gatty and Co. [3.]

London and Edinb. Rail-way Company.

London Northern Rail-road Company; capital £2,500,000, shares £100, deposits £1.—Solicitor, William Vizard.

London, Portsmouth, and Southampton (Docks and) Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £50, deposits £1.—Secretary, John Burridge.

London and South Wales Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, and shares £100. Solicitors, Tilson and Co. [4.]

Manchest

* The later ones of the advertisements have extended this scheme to Birmingham, without mentioning an increase of capital.

Manchester and Bolton Rail-road Company; capital £150,000, shares £50, and deposits £1: now before Parliament.—Solicitors, William Norris [2]; and James James K. Watkins.

Manchester and Leeds Rail-road Company; capital £500,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, — Brackenbury.

Manchester and Oldham Railway Company.

Manchester, Stockport and Peak-forest Rail-way Company.—See vol. lix. p. 92.

Montrose and Brechin Rail-way Company; capital £24,000, shares £25, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, George Lion.

Newcastle and Carlisle (or Northern) Railway Company; capital £252,000.—See vol. lviii. p. 186.

Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex Rail-road Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100,

and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Wilks and Co. [3.]

Royal Hibernian General Rail-road Company.—Solicitors, Freshfield and Co. [5]; and William Tooke [3].

Rumney Rail-way, from Sirhowy Rail-way to Rumney Furnace; now before Parliament.

Stroud and Severn Railway Company; capital £50,000, shares £50, and deposits £3.—See vol. lviii. p. 553.—Solicitors, William Harris and Co.

Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Wilts and Somerset Rail-way Company; capital £1,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2.—Solicitor, Nathaniel Saxon.

Tees and Weardale Rail-way Company. Bill read second time in Commons, 30th March 1824, but lost.

9 Steam-vessels, Packets, and Shipping Companies; capital about £4,000,000? : viz.

American Steam-boat Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 348.

Cattle and Sheep Steam-packet, Scotch Highlands, to Leith and Newcastle, with fat cattle.

East India Steam-vessel Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 277. The "Enterprise," of 500 tons, about to set off.

General Steam-navigation Company; capital £2,000,000, shares £100, and deposits £2½.—Clerk, Charles Bessall, 24, Crutched-friars.

Ionian Steam-navigation Company; capital £20,000, and shares £100.

Irish Shipping Company; capital £300,000, and shares £50.—Solicitors, Swain and Co. [3.]

London and Great Yarmouth Steam-vessel Company.—See vol. lviii. p. 562.

Plymouth, Portsmouth, Devonport and Falmouth Steam-Packet Company.—Agent, — Lancaster, 36, Regent-street.

Thames and Isis Steam-navigation Company; capital £120,000, and shares £20.

2 Sugar Companies; capital, perhaps, £6,000,000?? : viz.

Free Sugar Company (Anti-Slavery); capital £4,000,000, shares £50, and deposits £2½.—Solicitor, John Dougan, 28, Princes-street, Bank.

West-India Company; Bill read a second time in Commons, 10 May, 1824, but lost.

4 Tunnels, Subways, and Sewers Companies; capital about £5,000,000? : viz.

London City Sewers; capital £20,000.—Clerk, F. T. Donne, Guildhall.

London Patent Sub-ways Company; capital £100,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—Solicitor, E. Barber, Chancery-lane.

Thames Tunnel at Greenwich to Isle

of Dogs.—See vol. lviii., p. 469.—J. Pearson, 26, Change Alley.

Thames Tunnel at Rotherhithe to Wapping; capital £200,000, and shares £50. Act 5 Geo. IV., 24 June, 1824.—See vol. lvi., pp. 198, 409, and vol. lvii., p. 287.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [4.]

1 Turnpike Road; capital £20,000 : viz.

Finchley to the north end of Baker-street; shares £50, and deposits £5.—Solicitor, William Andrews. [4.]

[See a Toll-road alongside the London and Bristol Rail-way Scheme.]

2 Vans, or Caravans, and Carriage Companies; capital £240,000 : viz.

Gas Engine Patent Carriage (Brown's); capital £200,000, shares £100, and deposits £1.—See vol. lviii., pp. 250 and 347.

London and Manchester Van Company; capital £40,000, shares £100, and deposits £25.—Solicitors, Sweet and Co. [5].

1 Washing or Laundry Company; capital, perhaps, £200,000?? : viz.

London Patent Steam-washing Com-

pany; Office, 1, Stamford-street, Blackfriars Road.

9 Water-works Companies; capital about £3,300,000? : viz.

Holloway Water-works Company.*
Act 50 Geo. III, 1810.—Clerk, George
Gude, 5, Furnival's-Inn, Holborn.

Gosport and Forton Water-works Com-
pany.

Kent Water-works Company; capital
£200,000, and shares £100.

Lea and Thames Water-works Com-
pany.—Solicitors, Dennet and Co., King's
Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

London Water Company: now before
Parliament.

Metropolitan (Spring) Water-works

Company; capital £500,000, shares £50,
and deposits £1; see * below.—Solicitors,
Beetham and Sons, Freeman's-court,
Cornhill.

South London Water-works Company;
capital £80,000, and shares £100.

Thames Water Company (from Rich-
mond); capital £750,000, shares £100,
and deposits £2.—Solicitors, Freeman
and Co., Coleman-street.

United Thames Water Company; shares
£100, and deposits £1.—Solicitors, Wilks
and Co. [4.]

1 Wool-stapling Company; capital, perhaps, £100,000?? : viz.

Edinburgh Wool Company.—See vol. lviii., p. 565.

J. F.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

A PAPER by Captain H. Kater, was
read (January 13,) entitled a De-
scription of a Floating Collimator: an in-
strument destined to supply the place of
a level or plumb-line in astronomical ob-
servations, and to furnish a ready and per-
fectly exact method of determining the
position of the horizontal or zenith point,
on the limb of a circle or zenith sector.
Jan. 20.—A paper on some improvements
in the construction of the barometer, by
J. F. Daniell, Esq., F.R.S., was read;
and *Jan. 27.*—A paper on the anatomy of
the mole cricket, by John Kidd, M.D.,
F.R.S.

LINNEÆAN SOCIETY.

Jan. 18.—A further portion of the Rev.
Messrs. Sheppard and Whitear's catalogue
of Norfolk and Suffolk birds was read.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 14.—At the meeting this evening,
Mr. Baily laid on the table, for the inspec-

* I have introduced this Company, because its
advertisements have repeatedly of late been before
the public; and because, like the *Portsea Water-
works Company*, they each about the same period
sunk deep wells, erected steam-engines, and laid
down mains and pipes for supplying their respective
neighbourhoods with "*pure, soft, spring water*, from
below the blue clay;" but, after wasting very large
sums of money, their schemes were necessarily
abandoned, and their works removed.—The *Grand
Junction Company's* deep well, since sunk, "through
the blue clay," at Norwood, proved too inadequate to
any supply for their canal, to allow of a steam-engine
being there erected as proposed: I wish to present
these facts to the notice of the adventurers in this
Holloway Company, and also those in the Metro-
politan *Spring Water Company*, abovementioned,
and to the consideration of numerous other parties,
who are very materially interested in the proceedings
which are contemplated, with regard to setting
powerful engines to work on the metropolitan deep
springs of water, arising out of the fissured *chalk*
rock beneath.

tion of the members, two micrometers,
which have been recently invented and
constructed by M. Fraunhofer, of Mu-
nich: with which, by means of very fine
lines cut on glass with a diamond point, in
a peculiar manner, placed in the focus of
the telescope, the transits of the smallest
stars may be observed; the lines appear-
ing like so many silver threads suspended
in the heavens. An engraving of Frauen-
hofer's achromatic telescope, now at Dor-
pat, of 14 feet focus and 9 inches aperture,
was also submitted to the inspection of the
members present, by Mr. Herschel. A
communication was read from Captain
Ross, dated Stranraer, 7th August 1824,
in which he transmits a diagram exhibiting
his observation of the occultation of Her-
schel's planet by the moon, on the preced-
ing day, with Ramage's 25-feet telescope,
and a power of 500. After this, the read-
ing of a paper, by Mr. Henry Atkinson,
of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "On astrono-
mical and other refractions; with a con-
nected inquiry into the law of temperature
in different latitudes and altitudes," was
commenced.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 21.—A paper was concluded, en-
titled "On a recent formation of fresh-
water rock marl in Scotland, with remarks
on shell marl, and on the analogy between
the ancient and modern fresh-water for-
mations." By Charles Lyell, Esq., Sec.
G. S. As a principal part of its geolo-
gical interest is derived from its recent
origin, the author has drawn a brief sketch
of the physical structure of the county of
Forfar, in order to explain its position
more distinctly. The succession of the de-
posits of sand, shell marl and rock marl, in
the lake of the Bakie, now drained, is then
described. The shells and plants, inclosed
in the rock, are the same as those in the
soft shell marl, and are still all living, in the
waters

waters on the spot. The subjects of chief interest, with regard to the shell marl, are, its slow growth, the small proportion of full-grown shells which are found in it in Forfarshire, the greater rapidity of its growth in the vicinity of springs, its abundance in a part of Scotland in which limestone is very rare, and its scarcity in the calcareous districts of England.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this Society holden on Friday the 14th Jan., the Professor delivered a lecture upon a new essential oil lately introduced from South America, called the Essential Oil of Laurel. Neither its chemical components nor its medicinal properties have yet been ascertained. The Indians hold it in high estimation, for its medicinal properties, using it in various cases; applying it sometimes internally, and at others externally. The anniversary meeting of the society was held on Monday the 17th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Robert Bree, M.D., F.R.S.—*Vice-Presidents*, John Ayrtton Paris, M.D., F.R.S.; Edward Thomas Monro, M.D.; Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S.; William Thomas Brande, Esq., *Sec. R. S.*; Sir James M'Gregor, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D., F.R.S.—*Director*, John Frost, Esq.—*Treasurer*, William Newman, Esq.—*Secretary*, Richard Morris, Esq.—*Honorary Librarian*, Dr. Edward Thomas Monro, (V.P.)—*Professor of Botany*, John Frost, Esq., (*Director*.)—*Curator of the Collection*, Richard Morris, Esq., (*Secretary*.)—*Council*, The President, Vice-Presidents, and other Officers; together with Dr. John Elliotson; Thomas Jones, Esq.; William Yarell, Esq.; Thomas Gibbs, Esq.; Henry Tatham, jun., Esq.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CORNWALL.

At the sixth annual meeting of this Association, held at Truro, August 27, 1824, Sir C. Hawkins, Bart., M.P., in the chair; the Right Hon. Edward Viscount Exmouth was re-elected President; J. H. Vivian, H. Willyams, J. Williams, jun., T. Daniell, and W. Paul, Esqrs., were elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year, who with the following members form the Council: Dr. Taunton, Captain Forster, Mr. Chilcott, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Turner, Mr. S. Moyle. Secretaries, Mr. W. M. Tweedy and Mr. J. T. Nankivell. Dr. Potts was re-elected Lecturer on Chemistry and Experimental Philosophy. The Report stated that the donations to the museum during the past year have, in number and importance, equalled those in any year since the first; and that the state of the museum shewed that some progress had been made towards the attainment of those objects for which the society was originally formed. That at a Special General Meeting.

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ing, in June last, it was resolved to enlarge the sphere of the Institution, by admitting gentlemen residing at a distance, or officers of his majesty's service, who may have favoured the society with valuable literary or scientific communications, or donations to the museum, or from whom such assistance may be expected, as corresponding members.—They are admitted to the rooms, and to all lectures given by the society.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

January 15th, 1825.—The society met at the usual hour (3 o'clock); the chair was taken by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., the Director. The following gentlemen, having been elected members of the society, were respectively introduced and admitted: Major Mitchell and William Farrer, Esq. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Several works were presented to the Society, including the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, and those of the Astronomical Society. The Secretary (Dr. Noehden) then resumed the reading of a paper on the course of the Brahmaputra river, and its supposed identity with the river of Thibet, which had been commenced at the last meeting: the conclusion of the paper was deferred till the next meeting. The following persons were balloted for, and elected members of the society: Rev. James Bryce, D.D., of Calcutta; John Hicks, Esq.; Henry Tuffnell, Esq. Mons. V. Denon, [of Paris, was balloted for, and elected a foreign member of the society. Adjourned till February 5th.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

At an annual general meeting held at the College on Saturday the 1st May 1824, it was stated that the Honourable Sir Charles Edward Grey, President, Major Macdonald, Archdeacon Vaughan, and Mr. Gwatkin, being the senior three members of the Committee of Managers, went out by rotation; and Messrs. Oliver and Heath being about to leave the Presidency, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Hill, Captain Napier, Dr. Aiken, and Dr. M'Leod, should be invited to fill up the vacancies in the Committee. The Secretary presented to the meeting, in the name of Captain Cullen, a further collection of rock specimens, in excellent preservation. Captain Cullen was nominated an Honorary Member of the Society. The Secretary intimated that there were several stone images of Hindoo deities, &c., in the garden, formerly the property of the late Colonel M'Kenzie, which the agents of Mrs. M'Kenzie offered to the society;—which were thankfully accepted.

SOCIETE ASIATIQUE DE PARIS.

Sitting of October 4th.—M. Garcin announced,

nounced, that he had been engaged in translating that part of the work of Saad-Eddin which refers to Djem; and that this translation, composing part of the additions to M. Michaud's History of the Crusades, is already printed.

ACADEMY OF BATAVIA.

The Academy of the Arts and Sciences at Batavia, held a general meeting, 24th April last, to celebrate the anniversary of its creation, forty-six years ago. Its correspondence extends throughout the civilized world. The ninth volume of its memoirs is just published.

CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Calcutta Church Missionary Association was held at the Old Church-room, on the 18th May. Archdeacon Corrie, President, in the chair. The report states, that the Calcutta Church Missionary Association has seven schools in active operation, in which 130 boys are receiving an useful education. It also states, that a chapel has been opened, for native preaching, where an average of from fifty to eighty natives assemble for religious instruction.

SERAMPORE COLLEGE.

The fourth report, relative to this college, has been published. In the last report it was mentioned that there were seven brahmins studying in the College. This year, there have been no less than twelve, and several others are earnestly pressing for admission. Among these are three from the most respectable brahmin families, for rank and wealth, in Serampore.

FOREIGN SOCIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris.—The summary of the proceedings of this society, for the four months of August, September, October and November 1824, exhibits the appearance of great activity in all the departments of science; but the catalogue of the subjects memorialized is much too extensive for our purpose; and, as a catalogue, is, of course, incapable of abridgment. We notice particularly, however, that, on the 26th October, M. Gazil stated, that he wished to submit, to the judgment of the Academy, a process of his invention, for rendering sea-water fresh. Such a discovery, we should fear, is more desirable than probable. But who, in this age of discovery, shall despair of any thing?

At Nancy, in the department of Meurte, a horticultural school was organized, the 1st of December last, by an ordinance of the king. The students, to the number of twenty-four, are appointed by the king, on the proposition of the Minister of Finance, after an examination in various branches of literature and liberal accomplishment; and certification of age and health, and of having

been vaccinated, &c. There are three professors, of mathematics, natural history, and horticultural economy; a master of the German language, and a drawing-master, attached to the establishment.

ITALY.

The Italian Society of Sciences at Modena offer a golden medal, of the value of sixty sequins, for the best essay on the following subjects:—1. For establishing, by an accurate comparison of existing theories, the most eligible principle for the construction of arches and cupolas, for bridges and buildings, so as best to combine the advantages of architectural beauty and solidity. 2. For extending the experimental researches of Count Giordauw Riccati, on the sounds of thick and attenuated cords, and those also of Chladny, on the sounds of metallic plates, &c., so as to establish a theory of acoustics, that may serve as a basis to the practice of music.

PRUSSIA.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin has proposed the following prize subject: To determine, from its sources, the state of civilization among the Etruscans, not merely in general, but in every branch of social life. To define, as near as possible, to what degree of perfection the industry and arts of this celebrated people had been brought.—The Academy excludes political history, and interdicts researches purely etymological and suppositious. The prize, to be adjudged on 3d July, is fifty ducats.

SWITZERLAND.

The Genoese have lately established a *Museum of Natural History*, upon a first-rate scale. Among other curiosities, they are in possession of a living animal of the ram species, which they have crossed with the sheep of their own country, and produced a breed, resembling venison in taste. The animal is in a state of wildness, and though now accustomed to his new mates, it tore the first, upon his introduction to her, into pieces.

Carra, Canton of Geneva.—A *Rural School* is formed here, under the care of M. Eberhardt, on the plan of the one at Hofwyl, conducted by M. Fellenberg, by whom young Eberhardt was instructed. The experiment began with two pupils; the number is now increased to 24. The establishment is a capacious enclosure, well supplied with water; with the power of enclosing more land, if the school should require extension. The aim of the institution is to form honest and religious men, and make them good practical agriculturists. The expense of the two first was, at the utmost, 200 francs per head. Since the number has increased, this sum is diminished; and it is expected, that by the fifth year, there will not only be no loss, but a surplus remaining, to the establishment.

RUSSIA.

The Courlandaise Society at Mittau held

its eighth annual session, on the 15th of June last. Dr. Koehler (perpetual secretary) read the report of the society, &c. Dr. Lichtenstein gave a dissertation on the physical state of the peasantry, and proposed several methods for its melioration. M. Watson (pastor) read an essay on the mythology of the Lithuanians, at the beginning of the 15th century. This people worshipped serpents, and an enormous hammer, which, according to them, released the sun from his periodical captivity.

The fine achromatic telescope, at the

observatory of the University at Dorpal, in Livonia, was made in England. Frauenhofer, of Munich, has constructed an optical instrument (a refractor) still more curious. The cylinder is of wood, thirteen feet and a half long; its diameter nine inches; and, when placed on its base, the objective end is seventeen feet above the ground. The instrument weighs about thirty quintals; yet, notwithstanding, the cylinder moves so lightly, that the pressure of a finger is sufficient to put it in the direction required.

PATENTS FOR MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL INVENTIONS.

TO RICHARD EVANS, of Bread-street, London, for *improved Apparatus, Machinery and Processes, for the Roasting or Preparing of Coffee, and other Vegetable Substances*; and for other useful purposes.
—28th February 1824.

THE principle of this invention consists in driving-off the aqueous component parts of the seeds or matters to be roasted, and retaining their oleaginous parts. For accomplishing this, the patentee constructs a square furnace of brick, a few feet in height, with upright sides, and open at top, furnished, in its lower part, with grate-bars, ash-pit, and fire and ash-pit doors; the latter with registers, to regulate the fierceness of the fire. The top of the furnace should be coped with a cast-iron frame, having, on its two opposite sides, semicircular grooves or bearings provided, in which the projecting axles of the roasting-drum may revolve. By the side of this furnace, but detached therefrom, two similar bearings are provided, on the tops of posts fixed in the ground; to which latter situation the drum and its contents can be removed, by means of a crane, whose divided chain hooks on to the ends of the drum's axles, when the roasting operation being completed, that of cooling the roasted products is intended to commence.

On the top of the furnace coping, there fits a moveable square cover or hood, of plate-iron, of such dimensions as to enclose the drum, and leave proper space, around its upper part, for the flame and heated air to circulate, from similar spaces below, within the walls of the furnace, and from whence the smoke can pass off, by a chimney-pipe fixed in the top of this cover: by means of the crane, it may be contrived, that whenever the drum is to be placed in the furnace, or to be removed therefrom, the cover above described can be drawn up, and, by means of hooks, remain suspended out of the way, until again required to be lowered, for enclosing the drum in the furnace: or the same thing may be accomplished, by making the cover turn on

hinges, in the bottom of one of its sides, affixed to the coping.

The drum is composed of plate-iron, and has affixed around, within its two ends, sloping ledges of plate-iron, calculated to shoot the seeds, or other matters being roasted, into the central part of the drum's circumference, over the fire, as they fall down from the upper part of the drum, owing to the same revolving on its axles. Besides a close-shutting door, through which the seeds can be introduced and withdrawn, the drum is furnished, not with a solid axle passing through it, but with hollow flanged axles, rivetted outside it, on to the opposite ends of the drum. These hollow axles of the drum, being provided with close-fitting covers to their ends, except at such times when, through one of them, a hollow cylinder of plate-iron, pierced with a very great number of fire-holes, is introduced, and projects, within the drum, about two-thirds of its length; or when, at the other end, a trial-spoon is introduced, to catch and bring out some of the seeds, or other matters which are being roasted, in order to examine the state of the process. Upon the outer end of one of the drum's hollow axles, there may be fixed a toothed pinion, or else a rigger, and, by means of wheels, or of endless straps, moved by a steam-engine, the drum may be made, slowly and uniformly, to revolve on its axles, whilst placed in the furnace; and, on the other outer end, a winch-handle is to be affixed, by means of which a workman can turn the drum round, during the process of cooling the roasted products. In operating on a small scale, the winch-handle may answer every purpose of turning the drum, and the pinion, wheels, &c. may be dispensed with.

In using this apparatus, the drum, resting in the bearings of the cooling-place, is to be charged with a proper quantity of raw coffee, or other granular or cut vegetable substances; the fire is to be lighted, and brought to a proper degree of fierceness; the cover is then to be removed, and the

the drum placed in the furnace, and immediately set revolving, and the cover shut down upon it: through the open end of the pierced axle-cylinder, aqueous vapour or steam will quickly begin to issue, and increase to a certain point, and then rapidly decrease in quantity, and will begin, at length, to be mixed with volatilized oily matters, driven off from the heated seeds; which escape of the oily products is then to be checked and prevented, by diminishing and closing up this and the other exit from the drum. The proper time for doing which, may be ascertained, the patentee says, by holding, from time to time, a piece of slate before the open end of the pierced cylinder, which will be merely wetted, as long as steam alone is escaping, but a gummy substance beginning to condense on the slate, will shew when the drum ought to be closed and kept so, except during the instants of introducing the trial-spoon, as many times as may be necessary, for ascertaining the proper instant for removing the cover, and transferring the drum to the cooling place, there to be turned slowly on its axles, until the roasted contents are nearly cold; after which they should be preserved, as close and as dry as possible, until ground for use.

By this apparatus, rye or other grain may be roasted in a very superior manner, malt dried, &c.

TO THOMAS BURY, of Salford, Lancashire, for an improved Nankeen Dye, for cotton, wool, &c.—18th February 1823.

THE invention and claim of this patentee consists in applying the bark of the cork-tree (*quercus suber*) for dyeing, instead of the woods heretofore used to obtain a nankeen colour. About 12 lbs. of the cork-tree bark is to be well bruised or crushed, and then macerated, a sufficient time, in about fourteen gallons of water, the decoction from which will be sufficient for dyeing about 20 lbs. of skein-yarn, cotton, or wool. After such goods have been prepared, with the well-known and usual mordant, for receiving a nankeen colour, applied during ten or fifteen minutes, they are to be washed, previous to rinsing them, for about the same space of time, in the cork-bark decoction: the usual second mordant, for this colour, is then to be applied, for a like period; then the goods are to be washed in soap and warm water, or else in hartshorn and water, and they may then be dried and finished.

A LIST OF THE PATENTS, which, having been granted in March 1811, will EXPIRE in the present Month, viz.

For Artificial Abdomens, for the relief of Hernia; to Robert Salmon, of Woburn, Beds.—March 4.

For Improvements in the Construction of Piano-Fortes; to William Southwell, of Gresse-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Apparatus for Washing and Bleaching of Linen, &c.; also for Roasting, Baking, or Cooking Victuals by Steam, with Warm Closets, all heated

by one Fire: to Edward Savage, of Oxford-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Finger-keys of equal Breadth, Tones and Half-tones, for facilitating the Fingering and Transposing of Music, on Piano-fortes, Organs, &c.: to John Trotter, of Soho-square, Middlesex.—March 4. [See our 35th vol. p. 335.]

For a Chain or Suspension Bridge, for passing a Road or Rail-way across a River out of the reach of Floods; to Sarah Guppy, of Bristol, Glouc.—March 4. [See our 32d vol. p. 256.]

For a Pike or Halbert with Couteaux: to William Turner, of Change-alley, London.—March 4.

For Improved Machinery to be used in making Barrels, Casks, &c.; applicable, also, to other purposes: to John Plasket, of Garlick-hill, London, and Samuel Brown, of Norfolk-street, Surrey.—March 6. [See our 33d vol. p. 44.]

For Improved Castors for Tables, Drawers, &c.: to Thomas W. Sturgeon, of Howland-street, Middlesex.—March 6. [See our 33d vol. p. 151.]

For Improved Jointed Articles, as Curling-tongs, Sugar-nippers, Snuffers, &c.: to Abraham Willis, of Deritend, Warwickshire.—March 6.

For Improved Methods of Forming the Shanks of Anchors, and other large Articles of Wrought-iron: to Richard Jackson, of Bear-garden, Surrey.—March 7. [See our 32d vol. p. 358.]

For Improvements of Wheel-boxes and Axletrees of Carriages: to John Collinge, of Bridge-road, Surrey.—March 9.

For Improvements of Lamps of different descriptions: to James Smethurst, of New Bond-street, Middlesex.—March 11.

For Machines for shearing the Fur from Skins, and for shearing Cloth; the invention imported, and patent to James Mallory, of London.—March 12.

For a Machine for cutting or shaping Corks, or Bunges: to Thomas Jones, of Cleveland-street, Middlesex.—March 4.

For Apparatus to prevent the Falling of Carriages, whose Axletrees may break, or their Linch-pins get out: to Thomas W. Cooper, of Old-street, Middlesex.—March 4. [See our 33d vol. p. 149.]

For a Composition for improving Parasols and Umbrellas: to Robert Davis, of Birmingham, Warwickshire.—March 14.

For a Lamp and its Appendages: to George Ferguson, of Barbican, London.—March 14.

For a Machine for preparing a Metallic Lap, for glazing the Windows of Apartments, so as to make them Air and Water-tight: to David Stewart, of Stamford-street, Surrey.—March 22.

For a Machine for Washing, and other Domestic Purposes: to Robert Bill, of Rathbone-place, Middlesex.—March 26. [See our 34th vol. p. 529.]

For an Improved Upright Piano-forte: to Robert Wornum, jun. of Princess-street, Middlesex.—March 26.

For Improved Methods of splitting Hides, and shaving or splitting Leather: to Joseph C. Dyer, of John-street, Middlesex.—March 26.

For Improvements on Carts, Waggon, &c., for diminishing Friction and increasing Safety: to John Craggie, of Bath, Somerset.—March 26. [See our 33d vol. p. 258.]

For an Improved Plough, for cultivating Land: to Ann Hazeldine, of Bridgenorth, Salop.—March 26.

For propelling Ships or Vessels, without Oars or Sails: to John Rose, of Folkestone, Kent; and Thomas Chapman, of Gough-square, London.—March 26.

For Cement and Size, for plastering and preparing the Walls, Ceilings, &c. of Rooms, Passages, &c. for Colouring: to Samuel Kerrod, of Reading, Berks.—March 26.

For Improvements in shaving and scraping Sugar-Loaves and Lumps, and for pulverizing Lump Sugar: to James Bell, of Fieldgate-street, Middlesex.—March 26. [See our 32d vol. p. 150.]

For propelling Barges and Vessels by Machinery, moved by Steam, or other power: to Henry James, of Birmingham, Warw.—March 26.

A LIST OF NEW PATENTS, granted in December 1824, and January 1825.

Dec. 4.—To William Furnival, of Anderton, Cheshire, for certain improvements in the Manufacture of Salt.—Six months.

4.—To William Weston Young, of Newton Cottage, Glamorganshire, for certain improvements in manufacturing Salt, part of which are applicable to other useful purposes.—Four months.

4.—To John Hillary Suwerkrop, of Vine-street, Minories, London, for an Apparatus or Machine, which

- which he denominates "A Thermophore, or a Portable Mineral or River-water Bath and Linen-warmer;" and also for other Apparatus or Machines connected therewith, for filtering and heating Water.—Two months.
- 4.—To George Wycherley, of Whitchurch, Salop, for improved methods of making Saddles and Side-saddles.—Six months.
- 7.—To Robert Dickenson, of Park-street, South-wark, Surrey, for his improved Air-chamber, for various purposes.—Six months.
- 9.—To John Thompson, of Pembroke-place, Pimlico, and of the London Steel-works, Thames Bank, Chelsea, for his improved mode of making Refined, or, what is commonly called, "Cast-Steel."—Two months.
- 9.—To Robert Bowman, of Aberdeen, Scotland, for his Apparatus for stopping, releasing and regulating Chain and other Cables of Vessels, which he denominates "Elastic Stoppers."—Four months.
- 9.—To William Moulton, of Lambeth, Surrey, for his improvement, or improvements, in working Water-wheels.—Six months.
- 14.—To Sir William Congreve, of Cecil-street, Middlesex, Baronet, for his improved Gas-meter.—Six months.
- 18.—To Samson Davis, of Upper East Smithfield, Middlesex, for his improvements applicable to Firearms.—Six months.
- 18.—To David Gordon, of Basinghall-street, London, Esquire, for certain improvements in the construction of Carriages, or other Machines, to be moved, or propelled, by mechanical means.—Six months.
- 18.—To Samuel Roberts, of Parke Grange, near Sheffield, Yorkshire, for his improvement in the Manufacture of Plated Goods of various descriptions.—Two months.
- 18.—To Pierre Jean Baptiste Victor Gosset, of Clerkenwell-green, Middlesex, for certain improvements in the construction of Looms, or Machinery for weaving various sorts of Cloths or Fabrics.—Six months.
- 18.—To Joseph Gardner and John Herbert, both of Stanley St. Leonards, Gloucestershire, for certain improvements on Machines for shearing or cropping Woollen Cloths.—Two months.
- Dec. 18.—To William Francis Snowden, of Oxford-street, in the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Middlesex, for his invention of a Wheel-way and its Carriage or Carriages, for the conveyance of passengers, merchandize and other things along roads, rail and other ways, either on a level or inclined plane, and applicable to other purposes.—Six months.
- 18.—To John Weiss, of the Strand, Middlesex, for certain improvements in exhausting, injecting, or condensing Pumps or Springs, and in the apparatus connected therewith, and which said improvements are applicable to various useful purposes.—Six months.
- 23.—To James Deykin and William Henry Deykin, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of Military and Livery Buttons.—Two months.
- 24.—To Daniel Stafford, of Liverpool, for improvements in Carriages.—Six months.
- Jan. 1.—To Samuel Denison, of Leeds, white-smith, and John Harris, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for the purpose of making Wove and Laid Paper.—Six months.
- 5.—To Pierre Erard, of Great Marlborough-street, Middlesex, for certain Improvements in Piano-fortes.—Six months.
- 11.—To Alexander Tilloch, LL.D., of Islington, for improvements in the Steam-engine, or apparatus connected therewith.—Six months.
- 11.—To William Henson and William Jackson, both of Worcester, for improvements in Machinery for making Bobbin-net.—Six months.
- 11.—To Goldsworthy Gurney, of Argyle-street, Hanover-square, for his improved Finger-keyed Musical Instrument, in the use of which a performer is enabled to hold or prolong the notes, and to increase or modify the tone.—Six months.
- 11.—To Francis Gybbon Spilsbury, of Leek, Staffordshire, for improvements in Weaving.—Six months.
- 11.—To William Hirst, of Leeds, for improvements in Spinning and Shabbing Machines.—Six months.
- 11.—To John Frederick Smith, of Dunston Hall, in the parish of Chesterfield, Derbyshire, esq., for improvements in the preparation of Slivers or Tops from Wool, Cotton, or other fibrous Materials.—Six months.
- 11.—To John Frederick Smith, of Dunston Hall, Chesterfield, esq., for improvements in Dressing and Finishing Woollen Cloths.—Six months.
- 11.—To James Falconer Atlee, of Marchwood, county of Southampton, for a process by which Planks and other Scantlings of Wood will be prevented from shrinking, and will be altered and materially improved in their durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture, so as to render the same better adapted for ship-building and other building purposes, for furniture and other purposes where close or compact wood is desirable; inasmuch that the wood so prepared will become a new article of commerce and manufacture, which he intends calling "Condensed Wood."—Six months.
- 11.—To George Sayner, of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds, Yorkshire, and John Greenwood, of Gomersal, in the said county, for improvements in the mode of Sawing Wood by Machinery.—Six months.
- 11.—To Thomas Magrath, of Dublin, for his Composition to preserve Animal and Vegetable Substances.—Six months.
- 11.—To Thomas Magrath, of Dublin, for his improved Apparatus for conducting and containing Water and other Fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of Frost.—Six months.
- 11.—To John Phipps, of Upper Thames-street, and Christopher Phipps, of River, Kent, for improvements in Machinery for making Paper. Six months.
- 11.—William Shelton Burnet, of London-street, London, for a new method of lessening the Drift of Ships at Sea, and protecting them in Gales of Wind.—Six months.
- 11.—To Jonathan Andrew, Gilbert Tarlton and Joseph Shepley, of Crumpshall, near Manchester, for Improvements in the Machine used for throstle and water Spinning of Thread or Yarn, which improved machine is so constructed as to perform the operations of sizing and twisting in or otherwise removing the superfluous fibres, and of preparing a roving for the same.—Six months.
- 12.—To John Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in Machinery for making Bobbin-net.—Six months.
- 13.—To William Booth and Michael Bailey, both of Congleton, Cheshire, machinists, for Improvements in spinning, doubling, throwing and twisting Silk, Wool, Cotton, Flax, &c.—Six months.
- 14.—To Joseph Lockett, of Manchester, for Improvements in producing a neb or slob in the Shell or Cylinder used in the Printing of Calico.—Two months.
- 18.—To William Rudder, of Egbaston, near Birmingham, for certain Improvements in Cocks.—Six months.
- 18.—To William Church, of Birmingham, for Improvements in casting Cylinders, Tubes and other articles of Iron and other Metals.—Six months.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, FEB. 1825.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early Notice of their Works, are requested to transmit Copies before the 18th of the Month.

THE Fingerpost; or, Direct Road from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End: being a Discussion of the Railway Question. By

???.—The title page, and the quaint and satirical address "to the public," prefixed to this little pamphlet, led us to expect a pleasant

pleasant bit of fun—a laugh at projects and projectors, and the speculations of this all-improving age. We found ourselves, however, most egregiously cheated: and cheated in the most unusual way—that is, into a much better thing than we bargained for. We looked for a laugh, that might tickle our spleen a little, and we found a healthful recreation for the best faculties of our understanding—facts, reasonings, sound principles, and good feelings. The author advocates the cause of railways, and the co-operative aid of loco-motive steam impulse, upon grounds which, to say the least of them, demand the most serious consideration of all who have a voice or an influence in the agitation of the question; and we shall venture to add, has taken several stations, upon those grounds, from which no force of antagonist logic can easily drive him; whatever may be done by the force of interested or prejudiced combination, when the decision comes to be determined by the book of numbers. The objections of canal proprietors, on the claim of right, as an invasion of their chartered and incorporated property, he effectually overthrows: correctly arguing, that just as well might the patentee pretend a right to preclude all ensuing inventions of superior utility that might supersede the advantages of his monopoly: and he even points out the means by which, in *some* instances, the canal property itself not only may be, but has been, improved by the introduction of railways, and by which, in others, the other properties of those most interested in canals (as the Duke of Bridgewater, for example) may be much more improved by these than their interests in canals can be deteriorated. The ground, however, he principally stands upon is, that of the right of rival competition between the railway and loco-motive steam invention, and the already existing canals; and, as for the profit or loss, the reasonable calculations or enthusiastic infatuation of the speculators in these new projects, these are matters, he rightly considers, with which legislation has nothing to do; the parties themselves having a right to judge of the hope and hazard, of which they are to abide the consequences. Upon the subject of the rage for joint-stock and other speculations, his opinions appear to us to be equally sound and discriminative. In all those projects, in which the capital hazarded is to be employed in national operations, the success or failure even of the most wild and visionary schemes, however it may affect the parties in the speculation, can produce no injury to the nation: even the bursting of a bubble of this description only transfers the property from one hand to another, and the national stock is no way, thereby, diminished. But in what relates to such speculations as have reference to foreign operation, we will give his opinion in his own words:

“ If it be necessary for the Government to take notice of, and to lay interdicts on this mania for speculation, one would think that the Anglo-Peruvio-Americo-Mexican Mining Companies should be the first to awaken their attention.* It may, indeed, well be questioned, whether this foreign rage for adventure does not threaten pernicious consequences to the commonwealth of our land. To me it is clear that though these associations bring home more galleons laden with the precious metals than ever Cortes and Pizarro, in the most golden moments of their insatiable cupidity, anticipated; yet shall the smallest vein of coal in the island, capable of being worked, prove more intrinsically valuable to the state, and give more healthful vigour to the country.”

We could quote, with pleasure, much more upon this and upon many other parts of the subject; which is equably and judiciously handled. But, though there is more wisdom and knowledge in this little pamphlet than we meet with in many a quarto volume, still we must remember that it is but a pamphlet, and must keep within some bounds. We have scarcely resolution, however, sufficient to forbear from making some extracts from those passages of deep political consideration which occupy the pages 44-5 and 6, relative to the operation of the system of steam navigation in altering the relative position of Great Britain, and the tendency of this steam-engine power “to break down the barrier between her and the continent.” The author thinks, and we think so too (it has often disturbed our cogitations) that had “that meteor (Napoleon), while he rode in the altitude of his greatness, been as familiar with the use of steam navigation as we are now, his ‘army of England’ had too surely roused the men of Kent from their beds in an hour they knew not of;” and should a second Napoleon arise to darken the shores of France with another “army of England,” the Finger-post can point to no other expedient of preservation than such an improvement (which is upheld as practicable) of the projected system of railways and loco-motive steam-carriage as might enable “ten thousand men, encamped on Marlborough Downs at sunset, to crown the heights of Dover before day-break,” and enable us, in short, to concentrate the whole military force of the country in, comparatively, a few hours, on any given point of attack. Whether the inventions alluded to may ever be competent to so desirable an effect, is a question upon which we presume not to give an opinion; we are, however, completely satisfied that the author has made out a good case on the justice, the wisdom, and the complete

* What thinks he of the Foreign Gas-lighting Company? by which admirable project some twelve or fourteen individuals put £60,000 in their pockets for a ray of moonshine, which was to enable a throng of dupes and bubbles to embark £2,000,000 of English capital to light the streets of St. Petersburg and Moscow, &c. &c. &c.?

complete propriety of giving the projectors of railways and steam conveyance fair play, and every facility in the process of their speculations.

Upon one subject, and upon one alone, we find ourselves compelled to differ very widely from our author—and that is upon the subject of the advantage to the mass of the people, and the increase of population, from the improvements of loco-motive machinery. That whatever shall supersede the use of horses will leave so much the more space for feeding sheep and cattle, and for growing corn, is, indeed, undeniable; but there are also other beings, too frequently held in less estimation, the use of which must be superseded also. When he says, “that population must increase by improvements in loco-motion,” and appeals to “the flourishing state of the manufacturing towns, as establishing the fact,”—we might reply that population is indeed *concentrated* there, but is not therefore *promoted*. But what avails increase of population, if it only bring increase of misery? The population of Ireland increases; but does not wretchedness increase also? In proportion as loco-motive machinery extends, there will be less employment for the labourer; and the more labourers there are out of employment, the less wages will be paid even to those who are employed; and should Mr. Godwin’s visionary idea, now calculatingly re-echoed in the pamphlet before us, and which recent inventions seem to render scarcely improbable, in fact be realized, and the earth be tilled by loco-motive ploughs, what, to the once labouring classes of the community, would be left by this full accomplishment of the perfection of human science, but the sad alternative of beggary and famine, or pillage, depredation, and the gallows!

Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, Esq., including a History of the Stage, from the Time of Garrick to the present period. By JAMES BOADEN, Esq. 2 vols. large 8vo.—We have not space to do justice, at present, to this long-expected publication, nor have we, as yet, had time even to make ourselves as familiar as we could wish with its contents: but we have looked sufficiently into it to perceive that it is replete with matter interesting and valuable in the department of history to which it belongs, and too important to be passed over in silence, or *shelved* for a future opportunity. The author has evidently enjoyed peculiar advantages for full and accurate information relative to the subject on which he writes; and, as far as we have yet seen, we discover no symptoms of his having used them either partially or injudiciously. Not only extensively familiar, for many years, with every thing connected with the history of the drama, but intimately acquainted with the eminently classical actor (perhaps the most classical our stage could ever boast) whose biogra-

phy is the principal object of these volumes, he had the means, not only of tracing the progress and development of those dramatic endowments, which gave to certain characters at least, of the very highest excellence, an unrivalled effect and splendour; but also of knowing the *man*, upon whose voice the attention of congregated thousands has so often hung, in the more private intercourses of relative association: and the family-sketches by which the narrative is introduced (*see Recollections of his Parents*, pp. 4 to 7), will be read with something more than a mere gratified curiosity; and superadd a moral to the *histrionic* interest of this dramatic history of the drama.

In short, from the exigences of time and space, we must forbear both from analysis and quotation, and be content to return again hereafter, in some other shape, to the matter of these memoirs: we have no doubt that, in the mean time, the interest of the subject will have secured, to them, an attention and circulation, which will prove how little they stood in need of any stimulus which public curiosity could have derived from more ample animadversion in our periodically critical capacity.

Some Account of the Life of Richard Wilson, Esq. R.A.; with Testimonies to his Genius and Memory, and Remarks on his Landscapes. To which are added, Various Observations respecting the Pleasure and Advantages to be derived from the Study of Nature and the Fine Arts. Collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, Esq. 4to.—The very title-page will shew the work, before us, to be a book after the fashion of the times,—or rather, we should say, the fashion of the trade. It is collected and arranged, not written or composed; a melange, not a biography or a treatise: and the name, which stands as the conspicuous landmark in this ocean of title-page, can scarcely be regarded as the principal object, even in the first of the three divisions of our voyage through the promised contents. In the second part, we have but once or twice a glimpse, even, at the primary object; and, in the third, it entirely disappears. The collector and arranger becomes of this the hero,—if hero there can be said to be, in a series of miscellaneous rambles; and the narrative of his studies is the only thread of connexion that remains. How miscellaneous his literary and critical rambles are, the very heads or contents of the respective chapters will sufficiently shew. What thinks the reader of a digression from the life of Wilson, and the study of landscape-painting, into such regions as Chap. III. “Religious enthusiasm—Methodists—Rational religion—Cheerfulness the companion of the lover of Nature—The author’s religion—Difficulty of judging of the feelings of others—No happiness without tranquillity of mind”?—If the volume, however, be neither a biography, a disquisition, nor even a connected series of essays, it is not an unamusive compilation.

compilation. It contains much that will be interesting to artists and lovers of the arts; and though by far the most valuable portions of the contents are mere selections from lectures, works and treatises on taste, &c. already well known and of established reputation, and even these are somewhat alloyed by the admixture of newspaper essays and critiques,—we have no doubt that to many readers this volume will be found more acceptable than a more critically connected and scientific treatise might have been; and we sincerely wish, that, though it can minister little to the literary fame of “the author,” it may advance his professional views, and contribute to his profit.

An Analysis of Medical Evidence, comprising Directions for Practitioners in the view of becoming Witnesses in Courts of Justice. By J. GORDON SMITH, M.D. Underwood, London, 1825.—The subject of medical jurisprudence has hitherto excited less attention, in this country, than its importance deserves, and the present able work of Dr. Smith is well calculated to place the subject in its proper point of view. The necessity of appointing medical men, or at least those who have undergone a medical education, to the responsible situation of coroners, has been long felt and acknowledged. And the discrepancy often existing between the evidence of different medical witnesses, in courts of justice, owing in some measure to the present legal practice being admirably calculated to confuse the judgment of a witness, and embarrass the opinion of a jury, demands the most serious attention. We regret that our narrow limits prevent us from giving any extract, or indeed doing justice to the author of this sensible volume; and although we differ from him, in some of the distinctions he has drawn in the prefatory portion of the work, yet his appendix contains a mass of facts and observations on some cases of violent death, which are not only valuable, as a reference to gentlemen of the medical profession, but to all others connected with the administration of our internal police: more especially since a certain dangerous class of medicines have become, perhaps too much, introduced into the pharmacopeia, through the refined analysis of some foreign chemists.

The Museum: a Poem. By JOHN BULL. 8vo.—Whether the words John Bull, standing here in the title-page of this catalogue in rhyme, be the genuine *pro* and *cognomen* of some bona fide individual, born to the once-illustrious distinction of such a name; or whether they be intended to designate that mighty allegorical aggregate, which grasps with its extended arms so many several portions of the four quarters of the globe, and of whose superb essence both we and our readers are integral parts; or whether, finally, the author be a member of the spurious family of Johnson’s-court, Fleet-street,—we cannot, upon any satisfactory

evidence, determine. And as, in such a mysterious dilemma, we might, peradventure, either, on the one hand, make too free in our opinion with an awful, or with a vindictive personage; or, on the other treat with unneedful caution and reverence a mere ordinary mortal like ourselves,—we shall permit the author to review himself: or, in other words, proceed, at once, to quotation, and leave the reader to form his own judgment. And perhaps the first, and, of course, not the least pregnant or least polished stanza, may suffice for the purpose:

CANTO I.—*A Pause at the Entrance.*

I look upon a noble tomb! Lo, here,
The fine remains of all antiquity,
The rich works of the resting dead appear,
Clothed with a glory, ages hence to die!
Heroes of art! Around, their labours lie,
Like spell-bound fragments of their vanish’d lives—
Moments, immortal made whilst fleeting by,
Treasur’d by Fame, whose power old age survives,
And from the lapse of years a reverend strength derives.

If the reader be disposed to go any farther, he may proceed to the third stanza, where he will find, in a style equally *Spenserian*, “heavenly visitants leaving the gates of their celestial realms,” to see where

Pale Venus sits upon the throne of eve,
To listen to the plaintive vesper’s chime.

Poor Venus! whether sitting upon a throne or a joint-stool, well may she look pale, while she beholds how many pretty things, who might otherwise have been paying more pleasant devotions to her, are chaunting to those vesper-chimes in their convent cells, at the once sweet twilight hour. After indulging in which *natural* but melancholy reflection, the reader may, if he deem meet, proceed through the whole 140 stanzas, which compose the two cantos of catalogue aforesaid: and learn therefrom, among other sapient matters (Cant. I. st. 39), to “bind a new-born thought with everlasting truth,”—an odd sort of swathing band! but by means of which, it appears, “our spirits may be fraught with the wealth divine, resident in some unknown sphere;” and may even ultimately attain to the discovery that “life’s a twilight,” and “the soul a morning star,” and death but a flitting “cloud”—a sort of a temporary curtain, behind which this star of a soul modestly retires to perform its toiletting, and dress itself “all in a brilliant robe of light.” All this, at least, we have learned by merely passing over the ground with a hop, step and jump. What might we not have collected had time permitted a deliberate walk through all the paths and avenues of such a maze of marvels!

A Second Series of High Ways and Bye Ways; by a Walking Gentleman, 3 vols. 8vo.—The style, in which these tales are written, is light and elegant, and the descriptions are even poetical; at the same time, they comprise

comprise much originality of conception and quaintness of expression. The author professes himself to be an Irishman. Be that as it may, he certainly conveys the idea of that deep patriotic feeling, and that high-wrought energetic imagination, which is almost universally ascribed to our Hibernian countrymen. The first of these tales is *Calibert, the Bear-hunter*. The scene is laid among the most beautiful Alps; and the sketches of the manners and customs of the Italian peasants (which have every appearance of being genuine portraits) increase the romantic interest of the situation. Calibert is a madman, driven to despair, almost to the determination of self-destruction, by the dreadful death of his father (who is precipitated from an immense rock, in the embraces of a huge bear, with which he is in vain endeavouring to cope, whilst his son stands by, a passive spectator of the horrid scene). Had we space, we might quote many beautiful passages, particularly the descriptions of mountain scenery—the sun rising midst the mists of the Appenines—the hunters, &c.; all of which are actually brought before our eyes. But as our limits will not allow us to do more than glance at these beauties, we trust our readers will themselves select them. The second, and part of the third, volume contains the story of the *Priest and the Garde du Corps*; and though we do not think this second volume equal to the former, it contains much interesting anecdote relative to the Revolution in the year 1790, and an animated, though perhaps flattering account, of Marie Antoinette, the unfortunate consort of Louis XVI., together with an affecting picture of her death and sufferings. The third and last volume concludes with the *Vouée au Blanc*, and is much in the style of common novel stories, though the writing is throughout of the best kind. We can only wonder that the man, who could have written a tale so highly finished, and possessing so much poetical taste as the *Bear-hunter* displays, should have condescended to write in so comparatively an under-style as is assumed in the other stories.

The Gil Blas of the Revolution. 3 vols. 8vo.—This work is a free translation from the French of L. B. Picard, an author, well known, and deservedly much admired in France. He has produced many works of late, with surprising rapidity; and, among them, not the least meritorious, stands the present. The nature of the history is made manifest by the name; we are therefore prepared for adventures, opinions, vicissitudes and incidents somewhat resembling the *Gil Blas* of Le Sage. In this we are not disappointed. The era, chosen by the author for his groundwork, affords full scope for exhibiting “the ups and downs of this little world.” It comprehends the period of the Revolution from its commencement to the final return

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of the Bourbons to the throne. Upon the score of morality, the present work has precedence of its namesake. It excites curiosity without tempting to transgression. We become eager to know the issues of the life of a hero, who “can turn and turn and turn again;” but the detail inspires no wish to imitate. The interest is in the adventure, not in the well-doing of the unprincipled adventurer—the catastrophe of whose degradation we view without regret. Unlike his prototype who, after a career of versatile and ingenious knavery, is rewarded with rank and fortune, the *Gil Blas* of M. Picard, after having passed through every vicissitude of poverty and riches, between which the scale of his destiny is continually vibrating, finds the balance, at length, decidedly setting in the poise of justice and virtue, and sinking him in his old age to the level of a common alms-house. The author has shewn much address in carrying his work through so many vicissitudes of the revolution, without committing himself with any of the parties by political remarks or opinions that might be offensive. He connects his narrative with events that are known to have occurred; and presents us with a description of a life, of which we may readily believe that there may have been hundreds of examples; but makes not himself a partizan of any of the factions with whose successive rise and fall the thread of his story is interwoven.

Cudijah; or, the Black Palace. A Tragedy, in Five Acts. By Mrs. JAMIESON.—Paper and print beautiful! dedication accepted by the Right Honourable Lady Sara Robinson!!! This, we hope, will satisfy Mrs. Jamieson. As for the blank verse which, from a first glance at the form of the pages, we were led to expect, and the authoress, of course, designed, we will criticise it when any one will be kind enough to shew us where it is to be found. In what manner, we should be glad to know, are the following syllables, for example, to be divided, so as to make verse of any description whatever?

“Two moons have shed their silvery lustre on fair Susa's towers since Mahmud left our royal presence: strange and tedious his delay; and my impatient soul looks anxiously for his return, whose ready genius gives a taste of never-failing novelty to the self same pleasures.”

Two lines of verse do indeed tumble, by accident, out of different parts of this sentence, and even of these, the first and best—

“Their silvery lustre on fair Susa's towers,”

is not estimated as a verse in the arrangement of the authoress. If Mrs. J. will strike out the few verses there are (never more than two or three in a whole page, as far as we have looked, and never two together) and will reprint the whole, as the prose which it is, we will endeavour

Y

you

your to read it through; but really to have a form of verse before us, and have one's organs of utterance perpetually jarred by a prose construction, is like stumbling upon a flight of stairs when one thinks one is walking on plain ground, or making an ascending or descending step when one is already on the landing-place.

Sonnets, and other Poems. By D. L. RICHARDSON.—We were so much pleased with the generality of the poems, at the beginning of this little volume, that we flattered ourselves we had at length received "News from Parnassus;" a region from which we have been long wishing for authentic despatches: as we proceeded, however, we were obliged to acknowledge that, though the intelligence evidently comes from the pleasant neighbourhood of that region, it is not in reality from the high seat of government that it is despatched. Instead, therefore, of the ample details of an official bulletin, we must confine ourselves, as usual, to a few brief notices. The Sonnets, of which there are thirty, are all above mediocrity; and some of them beautiful; though, considering that several of them appear to have been written in India, they do not abound in that richness of oriental imagery which might have been expected. We have another fault to notice, of somewhat more general application: namely, that they are not always *legitimate*—which, in the politics of Parnassus, we hold to be of no small consequence. Thus in the vi., xii., xx., xxi., xxiii., xxv., xxvi., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., and xxx., the rhyme is dropped at every fourth line, and the connecting link of the harmony (a prime essential in the sonnet, of which the perfect *oneness* is the characteristic beauty) is consequently lost. Two stanzas and a couplet do not make a sonnet. We extract the twenty-fourth, as not only correct, but particularly beautiful:

TO THE SPIRIT OF POESY.

Fair Ruler of the Visionary Hour,
Sweet Idol of the Passionate and Wild!
Enchantress of the Soul! Lo! Sorrow's child
Still haunts thy shrine, and invokes thy power!
Alas! when Fortune and the false World lower,
Shall thy sad votary supplicate in vain?
Wilt thou too scorn Affliction's wither'd bower,
Nor lend thine ear to Misery and Pain?
Spirit unkind! and yet thy charms control
Mine idle aspirations—worthless still,—
And fitful visions, all undreamt at will,
With ungrasped glory mock the cheated soul!
Like beauteous forms of Hope, that glimmer nigh,
But from Despair's approach recede and fly!

The *Soldier's Dream*, a blank-verse poem, which follows the Sonnets, is in a higher strain, and would scarcely have been unworthy the pen of Byron.

A *Final Appeal to the Literary Public*, relative to Pope, in reply to certain Observations of Mr. Roscoe, in his edition of that Poet's Works. To which are added, Some Remarks on Lord Byron's Conversations, as

far as they relate to the same subject, and the Author. In *Letters to a Literary Friend*. By the Rev. Wm. L. Bowles, A.M., Prebendary of Sarum, Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, &c. 8vo.—In noticing this valedictory appeal upon an almost worn-out subject, we must satisfy ourselves with little more than stating what appear to be the bases of the mere critical part of the controversy. Mr. Bowles had laid down the following axioms, as the principles upon which he rested the secondary estimation of Pope; and, though he gave him unequivocal pre-eminence over Dryden, refused to rank him with poets of the first order—with Shakespeare, Spenser and Milton.

"I presume it will be granted, that all images drawn from what is sublime or beautiful in nature, are more *poetical* than any images from art. In like manner, the passions of the human heart are more adapted to the *higher species* of poetry, than incidental and transient manners."—*Bowles's Edition of Pope*, vol. x."

These, so far as the general principles of criticism are concerned, are the propositions the antagonists of Mr. Bowles were called upon to controvert: unless, indeed, they had chosen to deny that there was any thing in them applicable to the case of Mr. Pope; and had been prepared to prove that, in his poetical works, images drawn from the sublime and beautiful of nature, are much more abundant than images drawn from art; and that he abounds much more in appeals to the passions of the human heart, than to incidental and transient manners.—Had this been the position taken by the advocates of Pope, an appeal to instances would have been all that was requisite; and the controversy might have been decided by the book of arithmetic. But the statement of Mr. B. has been distorted into a prohibition of all poetical use of images drawn from objects of art and incidental manners; and the principles themselves have been denied. It is in reference to these principles, and these alone, that the interests of literature are concerned in the controversy. Of that controversy, on the behalf of Mr. Pope [so we still continue to call him, without offence to any ear; but what tympanum could endure to be beaten with the tattoo of Mr. Shakspeare! Mr. Milton! Mr. Spenser!*] the rear is brought up by Mr. Roscoe: and he, in his way, thinks it necessary to break a lance with Dr. Wharton, for having said, that

"The largest portion of the works of Pope is of the didactic, moral, and satiric kind; and, consequently, not of the most *poetic species* of poetry."

The summary of Mr. Roscoe's propositions is, that

"There is, in fact, no poetry in any subject, except what is called forth by the genius of the poet. The objects, presented to us, may be *magnificent*, or *terrible*,"

* Thus, the most glorious of distinctions, after all, is to have a name that cannot brook a title!

terrific, or pleasing, or mournful, or ludicrous; but whether they are poetical or not, must wholly depend on the powers of the artist by whom they are represented;—that “There are no great subjects, but such as are made so by the genius of the artist;”—that “Poems on the most unfavourable subjects have, through the mere genius of their authors, been engraven on the tablets of immortality. Thus, we have the Battle of the Frogs and Mice, of Homer; the Georgics of Virgil; the Chess-Play of Vida; the Bees of Rucellai; the Syphilis of Fracastoro; the Lutrin of Boileau; the Rape of the Lock, by Pope; the School-mistress of Shenstone; the Task, by Cowper; the Deserted Village, by Goldsmith; the Cotter’s Saturday Night, by Burns; and the humorous or ludicrous compositions of Butler and of Swift.”

We own it was with some degree of surprise, that we beheld, in this enumeration of “subjects the most unfavourable,” the School-mistress, the Deserted Village, and the Cotter’s Saturday Night; and the reader will readily conclude, that Mr. B. should have had little difficulty in triumphantly shewing, that, according to the principles he had laid down, these were subjects completely favourable for poetry. Nor is he less successful with respect to Cowper’s Task—which he is even disposed, somewhat extravagantly perhaps, to suffer to be ranked with “poetry of the very highest order;” but shews, satisfactorily enough, that it is not in the sofa, or in any imagery derived from the sofa, or immediately applicable to the sofa, that the poetry, or materials for the poetry, will be found; but in the digressions from it, which the poet so excursively indulges,—wandering, at will, through all the beautiful and sublime of nature, with never-failing appeals to the best passions and emotions of the human heart. To the other productions, referred to by Mr. Roscoe, the appellant assigns, as we think, pretty correctly, their proper rank and station: and, in short, much as we are disposed to rate the general talents of Mr. Bowles beneath some of that host of antagonists with whom he has had to contend, we cannot but regard him, so far as the fundamental principles of criticism are concerned, to have come off, in this controversy, with flying colours.

The Bar, with Sketches of eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. &c.; a Poem, with Notes, 12mo.—What might not this subject have been in the hands of a Churchill! As a theme, the Rosciad is nothing in comparison with it. But our author is not a Churchill. His satire is not poignant, nor his panegyric splendid; and his poetry, not often above mediocrity, is apt occasionally to be a little prosy. Yet there is a class of readers to whom it may furnish some amusement, and some information. As a brief specimen, the following is one of the most favourable that occurs to our recollection:—

“Behold me then (the first bright season pass’d)
On the Law’s rough and boundless ocean cast,
Full freighted with a student’s precious store,
Bald Norman French, and deep black letter’d lore,

Statutes at large “by Rimmington” complete,
In force—repeal’d—modern, and obsolete;
Correct reports of “Cases in K.B.”
Later decisions still which don’t agree,
Sound dicta—rules for ever to abide,
Settled to-day—to-morrow set aside!
Guide-posts, with hands reversed since yesterday,
That only serve to lead our steps astray!”

The Star in the East: shewing the Analogy which exists between the Lectures of Freemasonry, the Mechanism of Initiation into its Mysteries, and the Christian Religion. By GEORGE OLIVER, Vicar of Clee, &c., Author of “The Antiquities of Free Masonry.” 12mo.—The reverend author seems very desirous of convincing us that no man can be a true Freemason without being a good Christian; and seems almost disposed to infer, that no one can be a good Christian without being a Freemason—at least in his heart. We, however, can see nothing in Freemasonry that should prevent a moral and benevolent Turk, a Brahmin, or a Pagan of Africa, from being of the craft. It has more to do, we conceive, with the religion of the heart, than of creeds and ceremonials: a bond of universal benevolence and reciprocity;—a link to bind again together the scattered brotherhood of man, in whatever regions dispersed, or by whatever prejudices of education separated. This little book, however, will of course be read by those of the uninitiated who are desirous of catching such glimpses of the venerable mysteries of the order, as his bond of faith may permit a loyal brother dimly to shadow forth.

Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, addressed to the Working Classes and their Employers. By H. BROUGHAM, Esq., M.P., F.R.S. This little pamphlet, says Mr. B., in his dedication to Dr. Birkbeck,

“Contains a portion of a larger discourse, which more pressing, but less agreeable, pursuits have long prevented me from finishing, upon the important subject of Popular Education, in its three branches, Infant Schools, Elementary Schools (for reading and writing), and Adult Schools.”

We recommend it to the attentive perusal of all those who feel an interest in the morals, the comforts, and the utilities of the industrious classes of the community; in whose well being and improved intelligence, according to our view of the subject, are involved all that is connected with the real welfare and prosperity of the nation.

FOREIGN LITERATURE, &c.

FRANCE.

La Morale et la Politique d’Aristote. Par M. Thurot, Professeur au Collège Royal de France.—The essay on politics, contained in the present (the second) volume, is one of the most interesting treatises of Aristotle. M. Thurot has written an introduction to this volume, in which he gives many important observations on the origin and progress

gress of the science of politics among the Greeks, as also on the identity between the views taken by Aristotle, and those advanced by Plato. The profits of this work are intended to aid the cause of the struggling Greeks.

Traduction de tous les Classiques, &c. Translations of the Classical Works of the Greek, Latin, Italian, English, Spanish and German Languages.—The works already translated are the Jerusalem Delivered, by M. C. T. Panckoucke, with a life of Tasso, by M. Priard, the Secretary of the French Academy; the whole amounting to four volumes. A translation of Juvenal, by M. Dussaulx, has appeared. Oberon, from the German of Wieland, will soon appear.

Classiques Français, &c. French Classics, or the Amateur's Portable Library, 13th and 14th publications, containing the best Works of Peter Corneille, in 4 vols., with a portrait; and the History of Charles XII. by Voltaire, in 2 vols. Paris, 1824.—The first volume contains the life of Corneille, written by Fontenelle; three dissertations by the former on dramatic poetry, more particularly as relating to tragedy and the three unities of the drama; and two tragedies of Corneille, the Cid and the Horatii. The second volume completes the number of Corneille's tragedies. The volume containing the History of Charles XII. by Voltaire, contains a letter to Marshal de Shullenburg, and some other documents from Voltaire's correspondence.

ITALY.

Florence.—In the 44th Number of a work, entitled, "*The Anthology of Florence*," there is an interesting article by the Chevalier Leopold Nobili de Reggio, on the electrical magnetic phenomena, observed by Sir H. Davy, and inserted in the Annals of Chemistry for January 1824. The author demonstrates, by ingenious experiments, that this phenomenon is owing to a single current of fluid, which, in one of the best conductors (*viz.* mercury), does not follow the shortest course, in going from the positive to the negative portions of the pile. If the repetition of the experiments should afford undeniable proofs of a fact so extraordinary, it will prove how little we are yet advanced in the knowledge of a fluid, which constitutes, apparently, one of the most important functions of nature.

A young Roman sculptor of the name of Fiocchielli, and who seems to possess great originality of style, has lately produced a work, "*Venus leaving the Shell*," which is highly eulogized by amateurs.

GERMANY.

Die Staat Wissenschaft im lichte unserer zeit dargestellt. *The Science of Politics considered in the Light of the present Time.* By M. Poelitz. Leipzig, 1824.—M. Poelitz thinks, that the views he has taken on this momentous subject, will only be attacked by those who are zealously endeavouring to shut out the light of the truth; who deny

that the human race is destined to advance; and who, on the contrary, labour to plunge it into ignorance. Although M. Poelitz has only the real and practical use of things in view, he decides upon their merits according to general and absolute ideas of reason. He has divided his work into three principal parts:—the first is given to politics, as an abstract science; the second, to the history of political science; and the third, to politics, as a practical science,—in which the abstract notions laid down in the first are modified and restricted, in order to harmonize with the political transactions to be met with in history.

Kirchengeschichte. The Ecclesiastical History of Denmark and Norway. By Frederic Munter, Bishop of the Island of Zealand. Vol. 1. Leipzig.—In that part which treats of Denmark, Dr. Munter observes on the paganism of the Scandinavians,—first, the religion of the North, before Odin; second, the religious creed of Odin, which the author considers to have been derived from the ancient doctrines of the Persees and Hindoos; third, the costume and manners of the Scandinavians, during their heathenism. The second part details the introduction of Christianity into Denmark. The author then treats on the successors of the early missionaries, until the death of the King Gormond; and the conflict between the partizans for Christianity and Paganism. This work is valuable, as a great collection of historical facts and dates.

Hebreisches und Chaldaisches Handwörterbuch. A Manual Dictionary of the Hebrew and Chaldaic Languages of the Old Testament. By W. Gesenius. Second edition. Leipzig.—This edition is accompanied with a dissertation on the sources of the etymology of the Hebrew language. The vocabulary has also received many additions, extracted from unpublished manuscripts, in the Hebrew language, in the Bodleian library.

Frederich Schlegel's sämtliche Werke. The complete Works of Mr. F. Schlegel. Vienna.—These works, when finished, will amount to fifteen volumes; eight of which have, already, made their appearance. The first two of these embrace the history of ancient and modern literature. The third and fourth treat on the study of the ancient classics, and, more particularly, on the Grecian poetry. The author considers the poesy of Homer as an historical authority, entitled to implicit belief. The fourth volume includes essays on the various schools of Grecian poetry, on the literary merit of the Greek comedy, and, more particularly, on those of Aristophanes; on the ancient elegies and idylls; on the feminine characters of the Grecian poets; and on the limits of the beautiful.

A History of Vienna, by Baron de Hormaya, is publishing in numbers, of which several, belonging to the 1st, 2d and 3d vols., have appeared. In the 1st vol., Baron de H. conducts the history of Vienna to the reign

reign of Constantine, describing the itinerary of Jerusalem, of Antonine, of the Theodosian table, and of the Notitia Imperii. He shews the site of Vienna to have been originally a Roman town, called Vindobona, and Castra-Fabiana, or Faviana, to have been no more than this same town. Marcus Aurelius died at Vindobona. Gallianus ceded it to the Marcomans, in order to obtain Pipa Salonica (daughter of the king). Aurelian retook it.—The author gives a narrative of the fall of the Western Empire, and of the power of Odoëar in Rome and Italy,—of the empire of Theodoric, and the establishment of the duchy of Austria. Charlemagne is represented as the restorer of Vienna, and founder of St. Peter. The history of Frederick II., the duchy of Austria and Vienna, constitute a principal part of the 2d vol. The 3d vol. is occupied by Rudolph, surnamed der Stifler, by Ottocar, Prince of Bohemia, and conducts the reader to Frederick III.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin.—The bookseller Voss is about to publish a complete edition of the works of Lessing, on the plan of those of Wieland, Schiller and Klopstock. It contains 34 volumes, and will be published, at the Easter fair, in 1825.

SWITZERLAND.

Canton de Vaud.—A young vine-dresser, here, named Samuel Testuz de Villette, having been maimed, three years ago, by a gun bursting in his hand, it was found necessary to cut off the arm at the first joint. The ingenious industry of a Genevese mechanic, M. Taillefer, has fixed to the stump of the arm a cylinder of iron, terminating in a strong vice, by the aid of several instruments affixed to which, S. Testuz is enabled to dig, to cut the vine, to use, at once, both knife and fork at table, and perform almost every function of the industrious father of a family.—The inventor, M. Taillefer, had before constructed a mechanical leg, by means of which, the wearer is enabled to walk, run and mount, or descend, without assistance. He is now

constructing a hand, which is to perform almost all the movements of that member.

NORWAY.

Christiana.—Three new journals have started, this year: the first, entitled *The Spectator*, is under the influence of government; the two others are *The Patriot* and *The Patrol*.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.—A new weekly journal, written in French, is announced for speedy publication. It will comprise the most interesting news of the three kingdoms of Scandinavia, in politics, statistics, public economy, literature, and the fine arts. There are said to be many young diplomatists among the contributors.

Three learned Icelanders have associated themselves with M. Rafu (who has just edited a tract, called the “Chronicle of the Warriors of Jomsbourg,”) in the task of publishing, and thus rescuing from the fear of decay, a great number of *Sagas*, or chronicles, written in the Icelandic language. The publication of these manuscripts will throw a powerful light on the ancient history of the North, and will be in three different languages—in the original Icelandic, in Danish, and in Latin.

RUSSIA.

Poetische Erzeugnisse der Russen. The Poetical Productions of the Russians. Vol. 2. Riga.—This second volume contains, as the former, free translations, into the German, of fables, epigrams, and some dramatic poetry, from the originals in the Russian language. Also biographies of various Russian poets, as those of M. Lomonossof, secretary of state, and director of the learned institutions in Russia, who may be considered as the originator of Russian literature, and its best prose writer. Soumaross, who first established a theatre in Russia. Derjavens, the author of some lyric, didactic and dramatic poetry. Pouchkin, who wrote some good romantic poetry, Dinitziff, minister of state, now living at Moscow, whose various poetical productions are about to be published in three volumes.

THEATRICAL REVIEW; AND MUSIC.

DRURY LANE.

EXCEPT the disturbances at this house, from the opposition to Mr. Kean, there is little to record, and not much to criticize. Novelty has not abounded, nor even variety. In the course of two and twenty nights, *Der Freischütz* has been performed no less than ten times. We were even presented with it once (Feb. 2), when we had been attracted by the promise of Mr. Sapio in *The Fall of Algiers*. The disappointment, however, was not very great; for, with the exception of a single song, there is not a piece of music

in the whole of this feeble opera, calculated to elicit with advantage the vocal powers either of that fine singer, or any other of the vocal performers; and there is, at least, one compensation for the frequent repetition of the German goblinism. Familiarity with the character of *Caspar*; and some finely-conceived situations, by which Mr. Soane has improved upon the original, seem almost to have taught Mr. Horn to be an actor. To that scene, in particular, in which the impotent struggles of remorse are frustrated by the repeated visitations of the fiend, Mr. H. did such ample

ple justice, that we may be said to have seen worse acting from some of those who deem the higher characters of tragedy all their own.

On the same night was produced, for the first time, a very pleasing ballet, *The Rossignol, or the Bird in the Bush*, which brought before us again Mr. and Mrs. Noble. We hail their re-appearance. The ballet here is nothing without them. Noble's vigorous and masterly activity needs no commendation; and though there are more *astonishing* and more brilliant dancers than Mrs. Noble, in the graces of taste and style she has no superior; and the perfect decorum and propriety preserved in every evolution, without detracting from the ease and fluency of the motion, imparts the chastity of English character to the allurements of this exotic accomplishment.

If we except the afterpiece, or "new traditionary Tale," as it is called, *The Shepherd of Derwent Vale, or the Innocent Culprit*, which not having seen, we forbear to criticize; the only other novelty presented has been a tragedy on the ill-selected story of *Massaniello*: which having been damned on the first night, notwithstanding the extraordinary novelty of orations by Mr. Kean on horseback, needs no further criticism.

This is the tragedy, we understand, which Mr. Elliston informed the public he had "ordered to be written for the purpose of exhibiting the powers of Mr. Kean"—Ordered to be written!!! Spirit of the immortal Shakspeare, to what degradation are thy successors to be subjected? Dost thou wonder at their rayless impotence! The manager "orders a tragedy to be written," as he would order a pair of shoes! But it is not every cobbler who can make a shoe to fit the head; and who but a cobbler, will work at Mr. Elliston's order? On the subject of passages struck out by the Lord Chamberlain's critical reader, we may hereafter have something to say.

Mr. Kean had performed, or rather attempted to perform (31st January) the character of *Sir Giles Overreach* in Massinger's fine play, *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, but the contention of the *factionists* had scarcely permitted a single passage to be heard. This, to those who went for the play and not the row, was, of course, no small mortification; for *Sir Giles* is not only Kean's very best character (the discarded *Iago*, perhaps, excepted), but altogether an almost unparalleled performance. We used to think Cooke transcendent in it; but we profess that in this character we have ever considered Kean as surpassing him. Cooke gave to the grasping tyranny of this daemon in human mould perhaps a still more bitter malignity; but Kean topped him in the vulgar-souled and overbearing arrogance of the part; and gave more insinuation and affected suavity to the fawning passages, without ever fail-

ing to let the real character peep through the assumed. The effect, however, of almost the whole of this, was lost on the present occasion; and, indeed, the attention of the performer seemed occasionally more directed to pointing such passages at the audience as might tell to his own peculiar situation, than to the vain effort of sustaining the character assumed.

On Friday, the 4th February, he sometimes laboured through, and sometimes even slubbered over, the scenes of *Macbeth*, under still more humiliating circumstances: for, though the tumult was not as great, the hostility had assumed a more galling shape; derision, and mock plaudits, and cries of "speak up!" and ludicrous applications;—as, for example, when to the Ghost of Banquo, he exclaims "what man dare, I dare;" a shout of laughter, and cry of "bravo! bravo!" was accompanied by a ridiculous imitation of the crowing of cocks; and when he, with a more touching pathos than we ever before observed, as if with self-applying feeling, began that fine speech, "I am fallen into the sear—the yellow leaf," he was broken in upon by another peal of laughter and derision from some half-dozen hatted and great-coated *Corinthians* in the boxes, who seemed quite as well prepared to play the bully or the boxer, as the much more numerous party in the pit, who neither by menaces, nor apples and oranges, could silence them. It will not, therefore, appear surprising, that the performer should slur over some passages inaudibly, to evade awkward allusions, and that he should hurry through others with a languid indifference and despair; in short, that, if ever he was the *Macbeth* of Shakspeare, he should not, at any rate, have been so on this occasion. He has repeated the character since under better auspices: but it never was one of his master-pieces. Passages of it, indeed, are brilliant. The gladiatorial scene, especially with Wallack for his antagonist, is all that can be conceived of that species of acting; his manner of chasing the ghost of Banquo ("Hence, horrible shadow," &c.) rather from his imagination, as it were, than from his presence,—shrinking and retiring from his own repelling action, instead of driving the phantom with bullying bravado, is as just as it is original; and but for his unmeaning mannerist pause "unreal——mockery—hence!" would be as perfect as it is vigorous. His dagger scene, after the murder, is also very fine. But we never could be pleased with his preceding soliloquy. It is too elaborately mannerist, and too little imaginative. He does not conjure up "the air-drawn dagger" before us. It is evident he does not see it in his own mind's eye. He remembers it only from the book.

There goes towards a genuine representation of the higher characters of Shakspeare something more than mere art and energy; something more than start, and pause,

pause, and attitude, and studied transitions of the voice;—than the trick and tact of the stage, and an observance even of the realities of nature. There is required a quick and electric susceptibility that is almost of the nature of delirium—a fine frenzy that realizes illusion; that annihilates, as it were, the actor—extinguishes the consciousness of his own identity, and transmutes him into the character the poet has created. It will not do for him to be thinking “how am I to do this thing?” or “how I have done it?” He must be, in perception, himself a poet, of whom his author is the inspiring god: or, at least, the poet’s intellectual mirror, instinctively reflecting whatever the poetic mind presents. In short, to make the genuine actor, there must be something more than acting. Our players forget all this:—or, rather, they reject it, or are incapable of comprehending it. They have other maxims, drawn from other schools. One thinks he plays Shakspeare because he is skilled “in the bookish theorick,” is mathematical in the still-life outline of impassioned attitude, and studies his parts, as he studied his arithmetic at school. Another thinks he can embody the passions of this profound adept in the mysteries and possibilities of Nature, because he has scanned her every-day workmanship with an observant eye; and, mistaking her journey-work for her mastery, and her familiar colloquies for her inspirations, he proses the feelings and conceptions of his author, as he proses his language; and makes Hamlet a moping methodist, and Macbeth a highland drover. A third trusts to the suggestions of an untutored energy, fostered at a porter-house club: holds elevation of mind, the refinements of taste, and intellectual cultivation, unnecessary auxiliaries to histrionic genius; records his lucky hits (which he calls his *study*), and repeats them till they become common-places;—till what began in vigour, ends in mechanism; and, instead of an artist drawing for ever fresh inspirations from the inexhaustible varieties of nature, he dwindles into a mere copyist of his own crude conceptions, and repeats himself in every scene.

But we have run into dissertation where we intended only a fugitive notice; and we must pass over, for the present, both the Shylock and the Richard of Mr. Kean: each of which he has performed more than once.

COVENT GARDEN

Has favoured us even with less novelty than the rival house; or, rather, has given us no novelty at all. It has exhibited, however, more variety. *A Woman never Vexed*, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *Henry IV.*, *Native Land*, *Clari*, *Charles II.*, *The School for Scandal*, *Der Freischütz*, only four times, *The Belle’s Stratagem*, *The Inconstant*, and *A Rowland for an Oliver*, form a striking contrast to the almost monotonous succes-

sion of the other house. Of these, the first presents us with Miss Chester in all her beauty and happiest fascinations; C. Kemble in one of his happiest veins, and Miss Lacy, with much more of the power and discrimination of an actress than we had witnessed in any preceding character. In the second, if we have not all that we look for in *Beatrice* and *Benedick*, we have more than, at present, any but C. Kemble and Miss Chester could give us. In the third, we have all that labour, correct conception, and judicious study can do for *Sir John Falstaff*, where nature has withheld the physical attributes of the character. Of the *School for Scandal*, we will only say that, unfortunately for the present race of actors, we remember Smith, and Palmer, and King, and Parsons, and Dodd, and Yates, and Baddely, and Miss Farren, and Miss Pope, &c. &c., and that we shall be, indeed, astonished if we should ever see any one of the dramatis personæ of this comedy performed again as they respectively performed them. The day is past, we fear, when even the manners of the age could furnish materials for such acting of these manners-painting characters. They were localities of the times, and with the times expired.

In *The Inconstant*, however, we have Mr. Kemble in all his glory: not only distancing all contemporary competition, but all that memory can look back upon. His *Young Mirabel* is, indeed, a wonderful piece of acting; approaching perfection in every trait and every scene; and, what is most surprising, in that very scene which approaches nearest to tragedy, he is even most excellent. How astonishing, that the actor who can so embody, and adopt with such truth and force of nature, the emotions of the scene of impending murder, in this comedy whenever he puts on the buskin should lose sight of verisimilitude, and exhibit nothing but the elaboration of art!—that his declamation should become stilted, his pathos lachrymous, and his more fervid passion vociferation! Is it that he also lacks the imaginative faculty, which can pass the ordinary limits of nature without losing sight of her laws and principles, and consequently without becoming unnatural? Yet how near to all this is the very scene in question! The play itself, indeed, is a wild imagination; or at least an extravagance of fancy: it certainly is not nature: not genuine comedy. It is the original model, one would think, of those five act farces of our day—those compounds of the romantic and the familiar, of tragedy and caricature, by which the name of comedy is usurped. But, O, how wide the difference between the parent and the degenerate progeny! If here be extravagance, there is no fatuity: if there be humour too broad for legitimate comedy, there is none of the buffoonery of the booth.

But the striking feature at this house has been the reception of Miss Foote, on her

her return to the stage, in the character of *Letitia Hardy*, in Mrs. Cowley's charming comedy, *The Belle's Stratagem*. She made her re-appearance (her first in this character) on Feb. 5, to a house not only thronged in every customary part, but in every passage, lobby and avenue; and was hailed, it appears, with unbounded enthusiasm: and Mr. Hayne, it is said, was in his box to witness her reception. We were present at her repetition of the character, on the 8th, when the house again was very full, and the applause ardent. But we cannot quite commend the taste which selected the character. When the temporary fervour has subsided, it will perhaps be thought that it abounds too much in passages that perpetuate recollections which it would be better should be suffered to subside. Nor do we think the choice judicious in a mere critical point of view. There is a very interesting range of characters, in which we have seen Miss Foote with more pleasure than any actress beside who ever trod the stage—a line of characters of which grace and feminine sweetness are the peculiar charm; and which not only can bear, but require, to be played in the modulated undertone of simplicity. Lady Frances Touchwood, in this very play, is of the number. This, in the hands of Miss Foote was, in reality, a first-rate character; for there is no other who could play it so well; and whenever this can be said of any really interesting character, it becomes, to the performer, a first-rate. But we must not suffer our sympathy to blind our critical judgment so far, as to pronounce Miss Foote equally competent to the arduous character of *Letitia Hardy*. Here we want the soul of vivacity, of buoyancy, of versatility; a quickness of fancy, a facility of feeling, that can pass with easy transition from the rustic hoyden to the inspired enthusiast,—from the acmé of brilliant gaiety to the depths of pathos. *Letitia Hardy* should command our smiles, our laughter, our sympathies, our admiration, and our tears. Of such a character Miss Foote presented us a tolerable faithful sketch; but certainly it was nothing more.—The sketch—of a picture all whose beauty consists in the colouring! All the other characters were admirably sustained. In short, it is rarely indeed that we see a play so got up and filled as this comedy, and Farquhar's *Inconstant*.

THE ORATORIOS, this season, are to be alternate only: on Wednesdays at this house, on Fridays at Drury Lane. That which was given here on Wednesday 23d, was well supported in vocal talent; but, through the first and second parts, heavy and monotonous in selection. Even Haydn's creation (though it reaches not, with all its grandeur and science, the true sublime of Handel) is fitter for a church than a theatre; but the selections from Mozart's *Requiem*, sombrously sublime as we admit

it to be, was entirely out of place; and the selections being almost all choral, overwhelmed rather than displayed the vocal powers of Miss Love, Miss Graddon, Braham, Sapio, &c.; even the exquisite and brilliant sweetness of Miss Paton could scarcely be discerned in the eternal peal of chorus upon chorus. But for the relief of Mori's delightful concerto on the violin, and that magic combination of constant sounds (as though at once the harp were under his finger and the viol under his bow,) which by a dexterous management he produced, we must have been wearied out. The third part however made atonement—a late atonement, indeed,—for it kept the audience, or a part of it, till almost one o'clock. This part was, miscellaneous. Miss Graddon sung bishop's "Bid me discourse," very beautifully, and was deservedly encored. Braham's "Bonnie lassie O!" was in his best style (*i. e.* not overlaid with ornament) and was encored also. Miss Love, indeed, was not at home in "Una voce;"—we cannot think what infatuation could lead her to select a song so totally out of unison with the character and quality of her voice. Sapio was highly successful in Klose's "Triumph of Freedom," both the words and music of which go to the heart; but the taste, sweetness, brilliancy, and power of Miss Paton in Arne's "Soldier tired," and that glorious swell of richness and harmony with which her voice filled the whole area of the house, till the very walls and roof vibrated in unison, and the whole theatre appeared to be one aggregate instrument responding to the master touch of harmony, was, triumphantly, the most delicious treat of the evening.

NEW MUSIC.

"*Fall of Algiers*," by H. R. Bishop. Goulding and Co.

We regret that we are not enabled completely to fulfil our promise of last month, by giving a full and detailed notice of the opera in this number, from the delay of the publishers; but, as far as they will permit us, we shall proceed seriatim; we must, "par force," leave the remainder for our next number.

"*Far from Home and all its Pleasures*." Introductory Chorus. 3s.

The harmony of this piece of music delights more in the study than on the stage, and, at least, aspires to be classical: the wailing of the first movement, a larghetto in f sharp minor, is expressive of the character of the scene; the general style of the minor approximates closely to that of Catholic church music. The major is an andante in f six-sharps (rather an appalling number) and in its way is characteristic also; the key alone gives a peculiarity of effect,

effect, and the constant alternation of the third and fifth on the tonic and dominant, though rather monotonous, produces an effect both plaintive and original.

"*The Mid-day Sun was bright on high.*"
Sung by Horn. 1s. 6d.

This is undoubtedly the best and most original song in the piece. It opens with a soft waving movement of the violins descriptive of the scene; with the poetical descriptive passage the music changes, but continues a soft legato pathetic movement, well adapted to the expression of the words, to the end of the andante.

In the allegro, the vocal part is in the form of a recitative, interrupted occasionally by a bold passage in the bass: the whole of page 4 strikes us as a close imitation in style of the allegro in the tenor scena of the *Freischütz*, the quick movement closes with a rapid iteration of the bass passage before-named, and an arpeggio; and a short strain from the original andante closes the whole.

"*Truitor, prepare to meet thy Doom.*"
Duett by Horn and Sapio. 2s.

This duet is composed of two or three passages, repeated sometimes in the major, sometimes in the relative minor by the singers; sometimes alternately, sometimes *en duo*; but, whatever may be the construction, the effect upon the whole is bold and pleasing.

"*Oh, be some signal Vengeance,*" by Horn.
1s. 6d.

"*In Tunis' fair City.*" Sung by Miss Stephens. 1s. 6d.

Both mediocre. We cannot understand why the first four lines of the ballad "*In Tunis*," should be in recitative, to which neither the style and metre of the poetry, nor the peculiar abilities of the performer, are adapted.

"*Oh, the Accents of Love.*" Scena sung by Miss Graddon. Bishop. 2s.

The arrangement of this song seems modelled after the chamber scena in the *Freischütz* (than which nothing could be less in unison with the character of the story); first, detached recitatives accompanied, then a short largo recitative again, and an allegro molto, very chromatic, to conclude. The modulation in the last movement on the words, "*For buried he lies with fathomless waters above,*" is fine; at the bottom of page 5, g natural is made use of instead of f double-sharp, in the chord of the extreme sharp sixth. It is a pity that the composer, in arranging for the piano-forte, did not alter the form of the arpeggio violin accompaniments, which lay awkwardly under the hand in so rapid a movement.

"*Yes, 'tis decreed, thou lovely Fair.*" Sung by Sapio. 1s. 6d.

This, for a stage, we may call the very essence of simplicity; there are not above
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six or eight bars of melody in it, repeated with some slight alterations. It is popular on the stage, from the energy of the singer, but the air is not sufficiently elegant to make it a lasting favourite.

"*The Bolt has burst.*" Scena sung by Sapio. 2s. 6d.

There are many pleasing passages in this song, but the want of connexion between the parts, injures it as a whole. Soldiers of Heaven is a very beautiful invocation in the choral style. Four trumpets with trombones, &c. is a most tremendous brazen band for one voice to contend with. We pity poor Sapio's lungs.

"*Here like the Gem.*" Sung by Miss Stephens. 2s.

This song is spoilt by the amazing number of sforzandi interspersed, which, though a good orchestral effect, are detestable in the voice, when used too frequently.

"*Say, have you loved?*" Duet, Sapio and Stephens. 2s.

In the pretty page style; rather plaintive, but not equal to ITS ORIGINAL.

"*Sunset.*" Words from Lord Byron. W. Fitzpatrick. 2s. Eavestaff.

To do justice to Lord Byron's words, requires a kindred soul—laying aside the difficulty of setting blank verse, we should recommend the composer not to attack that poet again; there requires a peculiar tone, a sombre, yet elegant, cast of mind, an assimilation in the music, in which the composer, though a young man of much talent, has not succeeded. The composition, independent of the words, is very good.

"*What is Prayer?*" W. Horsley, Mus. Bac, Oxon. 2s. Birchall.

There appears to be a general desire among composers, to vie in setting these truly beautiful words of Montgomery; we have seen no less than five different copies. In the present instance, Mr. Horsley has aimed at no effects; there is no *façade* or pretension about it: perhaps, as a composition, we should give the preference to Holders; but there is a chaste, placid manner about this; a true spirit of piety breathing in every line, which must delight, if not improve. Mr. H. has managed, without racking his brains for originality, to form an elegant song from slender materials; the whole subject is only sixteen bars in length, and is three times repeated in a minor, once in a major key; but by varying the style of the accompaniments and attending closely to the expression of the words, an appearance of variety is obtained.

PIANO-FORTE.

A Rondo, with an accompaniment of Piano-forte. Dedicated to the Princess Augusta. Book I. Ditto Book II. G. B. Herbert. 5s. Goulding and Co.

As those pieces are professedly composed for the use of young people, their
Z extreme

extreme simplicity must be considered as an advantage. The six compositions in this work are in the style (both poetry and music) of different nations: the author seems to have succeeded best in the Persian and Spanish, which are pleasing and characteristic. We beg to differ with Mr. H. as to the application of the term *round*, to which we conceive the present work by no means entitled. In a *round*, properly speaking, the air should not be confined to any part, but so divided that each line have a distinct flowing melody twining (if it may be so called) with the other parts, sometimes above, sometimes below; so that the ear is unable to distinguish which person carries the principal melody. In the instance before us, this is not the case; the two under voices are quite destitute of air, and strictly keep their relative situation: there are, likewise, numerous instances of octaves between the trebles and bass; too many, indeed, specifically to enumerate.

Tema originale con Variazione, by Weber, with a Violoncello accompaniment, by T. B. Gattie. 3s. Berchall.

This is a very beautiful lesson, but some of the variations are very difficult; the violoncello part is adapted with much judgment: there are abundance of tenths, for the benefit of ladies with delicate hands.

Seven Variations on a Theme, by Rossini. Op. 2. F. Lizst. 3s. Boosey.

Impromptu on Themes, by Rossini and Spontini. Do. 3s. Do.

These are both very shewy, but extremely difficult; the latter, in particular, seems, in some parts, written for the hand of a giant:

the stretches are tremendous. This is a pity, for the selection of airs is very beautiful.

Airs from Der Freischütz, for Piano-forte and Violoncello, by F. W. Crouch. 5s. Chappell and Co.

This arrangement is, principally, merely the vocal part given to the solo instrument, but is generally done with good judgment.

Twelfth Dramatic Divertimento, from Rossini. D. Bruguier. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

Partant pour la Syrie, with Variations. F. Valentine. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

Divertimento, in which is introduced Bishop's Duet, "I love Thee." F. Valentine. 2s. Goulding.

Spanish Divertimento for Piano-forte, with Flute Accompaniments. F. J. Close. 2s. 6d. Chappell and Co.

These are all useful compositions, of easy execution; pleasing, but without any striking features.

HARP.

Three favourite Airs in Rossini's Matilde de Sabrun, for the Harp and Piano-forte, with Flute and Violoncello, ad lib., by Montellari. 6s. Birchall. The pieces selected are, "Piange il mio ciglio," "Oh come Mai," and "Smarrito Dubbio." "

The composer has shewn judgment in his choice; the concerted pieces always arrange, effectively, for several instruments, and Mr. Montellari has done justice to them.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in hand, Domestic and Foreign.

DR. Birkbeck, F.R.S., who, on many occasions, has shewn himself anxious for the advancement of useful knowledge, and for the promotion of the welfare of a too long-neglected class (our working mechanics and artizans), not being induced, by the remarkable success which has attended his exertions in behalf of the widely-spreading Mechanics' Institution, to rest from his labours, has formed, and become president of, "THE LONDON CHEMICAL SOCIETY," No. 18, Aldermanbury, instituted 12th August 1824—the statutes and regulations of which have been printed, and are now in circulation.

Mr. Kleft, statuary, in Holborn, has in hand a beautiful little model, in wax, of a group of cattle, consisting of a cow and two sheep. It is beautifully executed, and with the most minute exactness:—the attitudes of the whole group, and the half-closed eyes of the cow, perfectly represent

the listless repose enjoyed by cattle after their noon-day repast. Mr. Kleft has executed many other beautiful models in wax and in paper. There is one particularly worth notice—a ludicrous battle between some chimney-sweeps and a miller: one of the sweeps has blackened the white face of the miller, who, in return, has whitened that of the sweep; and the expression on their countenances, as each laughs and mocks at the other, is irresistibly laughable. The rest of the model consists of two other sweeps, who are attempting to manage an unruly donkey, on which one of them is mounted, and which kicks and plunges with unwearied obstinacy.

Athens.—Pausanias, in his "Attica," chap. xxvi., mentions a well in the citadel, in the temple of Erectheus, cut in the rock, said to contain salt water, and to yield the sound of waves when the south wind blows. This well, after remaining un-

known

known and closed for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered, in 1823, by the French. Want of provisions, and still more want of water, compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against them; and having observed some water filtering through the soil, at the foot of the rock, dug down towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterraneous stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well, yielding a copious supply of fine water.

Policy of exorbitant Taxation. — Wine Trade in Ireland. — Rates of Duty and Amount of Receipts for Twenty Years :

Years.	No. of Tuns which paid Duty.	Rate of Duty per Tun.	Duty received.
1800-1-2.....	5,705	38l. 10s.....	£221,236
In 1803 alone	6,838	Do.	268,401
1804	4,949	58l. from July 1804..	230,143
1807-8-9.....	3,780	Do.	219,240
1811-12-13....	1,999	70l. 12s. - June 1810,	152,728
1817-18-19....	1,209	90l. 16s. - July 1814,	117,952

Thus, by almost tripling the duties, the gross receipts were reduced almost one-half; which may serve to shew that, in political arithmetic, there is a species of Irish multiplication by which *three times ten make five*.

*Produce of the Copper Mines of Great Britain. —*Quantity of copper raised from the mines of Great Britain in the last six months, ending December 31, 1824 :

	Quantity of Ore. Tons.	Quantity of Copper. Tons. cwt. qr.
Mines in Cornwall	53,514	4,119 16 2
— Devon	3,030	308 1 2
Various mines, including Ire- land, sold in ore at Swansea	2,598	250 12 3
	59,142	4,678 10 3
Anglesea and Staffordshire, estimated at	350 0 0	
		5,028 10 3

The 4,427 tons, 18 cwt. of fine copper, raised in Cornwall and Devon, is the produce of eighty mines, of which the following six are the principal :

	Ores. Tons.	Fine Copper. Tons.
Consolidated Mines	7,767	712
East Crinnis.....	3,677	309
Wheal Buller and Wheal Beauchamp	3,328	227
Wheal Friendship (Devon)	1,757	220
Pembroke.....	4,221	216
Dolcoath	3,418	215
	Tons 1,899	

[Copper ores are weighed at 21 cwt. to the ton, and fine copper at 20 cwt.]

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB (*originally* formed to supply "the cattle markets of Smithfield, and other places, with the *cheapest and best*

meat") held its usual CHRISTMAS SHOW on the 10th, 11th, and 13th of December 1824; on which occasions premiums were awarded in ten different classes, and eleven classes of rewards were proposed for the ensuing Christmas. The awards of the previous, and the conditions of the ensuing prize-show, are now in circulation.

Rope Bridges in India.—These bridges are called Portable Rustic Rope Bridges of Tension and Suspension, and they are exactly what the name describes. A few hackeries will carry the whole materials, and the appearance of the bridge is rustic and picturesque. They are distinctly bridges of tension and suspension, having no support whatever between the extreme points of suspension, independent of the standard piles, which are placed about fifteen feet from the banks of the nullah, or River, except what they derive from the tension, which is obtained by means of purchases, applied, in most ingenious combination, to tarred ropes of various sizes, lessening as they approach the centre. These form the foundation for the pathway, and are overlaid with a light split bamboo frame-work. The whole of this part of the fabric is a fine specimen of ingenuity and mathematical application. One great advantage it possesses, is, that if, by any accident, one of the ropes should break, it may be replaced in a quarter of an hour, without any injury to the bridge. The bridge which was placed, during the last rains, over the Berai torrent, was 160 feet between the points of suspension, with a road-way of nine feet, and was opened for unrestricted use, excepting heavy-loaded carts. The mails and banghees passed regularly over it, and were, by its means, forwarded, when they would otherwise have been detained for several days. The last rainy season was the most severe within the last fifty years, and yet the bridge not only continued serviceable throughout, but, on taking it to pieces, was found in a perfect state of repair. The bridge intended for the Caramnassa is 320 feet span between the points of suspension, with a clear width of eight feet. It is, in other respects, the same as the Berai torrent bridge. A six-pounder passes over with ease: six horsemen also passed over together, and at a round pace, with perfect safety.

A chain-bridge, the first of its kind in Russia, is about to be constructed over the canal of Moika. It will be executed after the design of Colonel Dufour, of Geneva, who has sent, to St. Petersburg, a correct model of one, which he erected, in his own country, last year.

A letter from Ballymoney, dated Dec. 24, states that the peaty matter, Ballywindlin bog, situated about two miles and a half from Ballymoney, began to move on Wednesday last, and has already covered about forty acres of arable land, in some places

from six to ten feet deep. Several fir blocks have been thrown up by the floating peat. We presume that some subterranean stream, swollen by the late rains, which may have penetrated to its channel through shallow and pervious soil, has burst, through its usual boundaries, risen to the surface, and hurried the boggy matter in its precipitate course from its former site.

Machinery.—Mr. Owen calculates that 200 arms, with machines, now manufacture as much cotton as 20,000,000 of arms were able to manufacture without machines forty years ago; and that the cotton, now manufactured in the course of one year in Great Britain, would require, without machines, 16,000,000 of workmen with simple wheels. He calculates farther, that the quantity of manufactures of all sorts, at present produced, by British workmen, with the aid of machines, is so great, that it would require, without the assistance of machinery, the labour of four hundred millions of workmen.

Mr. Moorcroft.—This enterprising traveller has been detained long at Kashmeer, in consequence of the manœuvres of Runjeet Singh; but, in August last, he was enabled to prosecute his venturesome journey. In passing through the country of the Khuttaks, Mr. Moorcroft met with very considerable difficulty, and not a little danger—enough, indeed, to have appalled almost any other traveller. The chief of this tribe is an ally of Runjeet Singh, and made an attempt to cut off Mr. M. and his party, by intercepting their progress, at the head of a river, which was almost dry. In this, however, they failed, owing to the determined and spirited conduct displayed by Mr. Moorcroft. Although the Affghauns were seven hundred in number, and our traveller could only muster a party of thirty, he prepared to force his way through them: when these ‘bold mountaineers’ took to their heels and scampered off. Mr. Moorcroft and his party were all well in April, at Peshour. He had made several excursions into the neighbouring country, and obtained much useful information with regard to a species of horse, which, it is thought, might, with great advantage, be introduced into the Company’s stud.

Mr. C. J. Fair, editor of the Bombay Gazette, has been ordered to leave India, and has finally been placed on board the H. C. ship *London*. The offence is an alleged misrepresentation, in the Gazette of 28th July, of transactions in the Supreme Court.

Cha Lang Kae; or, a Chinese Dinner.—On the 19th June, Mr. Haki, a most respectable Chinese merchant of this city, entertained the whole of the European merchants, as well as the military officers of the settlement, with a grand *cha lang kae*. The choice and luxuriant viands, selected by him, were entirely *à la mode Chinoise*; and

a better or more abundant table we have never seen, even at a *cha lang kae* in Canton. The bird-nest soup was admirable, as well as the six other soups of mutton, frogs, and duck liver. We could not but partake of almost the whole of the dishes, and we did ample justice to an excellent hasher made of stewed elephants’ tails, served up with sauce of lizard’s eggs. We also noticed particularly that some French gentlemen present seemed to eat, with particular *goût*, of a stewed porcupine, served up in the green fat of a turtle: the *beece de mar* was excellent, as well as the fish maws served up with sea-weed. There was also a dish novel to the party, and we have only seen it, once, at the great kinqua feast in Canton; the expense of this dish, alone, was estimated at 200 dollars; it consisted of a platter-full of snipes’ eyes, garnished round with peacocks’ combs, and, it is said, was the most delicious and delicate viand ever tasted.

The Aborigines of New Holland are described, by the settlers, as a race between the negro of the east coast of Africa and the Malay of the Indian Archipelago. They are believed to be cannibals, and are sunk into the lowest depths of ignorance and barbarism. Their arms are the spear, which they use expertly, a stone hatchet, a club and a crooked wooden missile, called *womra*. They possess a keenness of sight and hearing, and a facility of tracking their prey or an enemy, which seem to resemble animal instinct.

At the fire in the Bazar, *Boulevard des Italiens*, at Paris, on the night of New Year’s day, many of the antiquities collected by Belzoni, in Egypt, were destroyed.

Persian and Hindostanee Proverbs, translated into English by the late Captain Roebuck, have been published at Calcutta, in an 8vo. volume.

WORKS IN THE PRESS.

Northern Regions; or, a Relation of Uncle Richard’s Voyages for the Discovery of a North Passage; and his account of the Overland Journeys of his enterprising Friends,—is nearly ready for publication.

The Journal of an Exile, descriptive of the Scenery and Manners of some interesting parts of France, especially among the Peasantry, in two volumes, is preparing for publication, and expected to appear in the early part of this month.

A gentleman of distinguished talent, long resident in that country, is about to publish the result of his observations among the higher orders there, under the title of “*The English in Italy*,” the work is to extend to 3 volumes, and to be ready in April.

The Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner, in England and Scotland, with Anecdotes of celebrated persons, visited by the Author, including most of the Literati of

of both countries, in 2 vols. 8vo., is expected to appear speedily.

A Peep at the Pilgrims, in 1636, in 3 vols., is nearly ready.

Goldsmith's Natural and Artificial Wonders of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, are just ready.

A new edition of James's Naval History of Great Britain is preparing for publication, for which the author invites authentic communications, correcting the inaccuracies of the first edition. The forthcoming edition will be in 6 vols. 8vo., with diagrams of several of the principal actions.

Horace Walpole's Letters to the Earl of Hertford, during his Lordship's Embassy to Paris, are announced for publication, in 1 vol. 8vo.

Babington, a Tragedy, by T. Doubleday, will be ready shortly.

The History of the Dominion of the Arabs, in Spain, founded upon a Comparison of the Arabic MSS. in the Escorial, with the Spanish Chronicles, translated from the French, is in the press.

Specimens of the Ancient Architecture of Normandy, by Messrs. Pugin and Le Keux, are announced.

The sixth volume of Lingard's History of England, containing the Reigns of James I. and Charles I., will speedily be published.

Lord Porchester has in the press, The Moor, a Poem, in six cantos.

The Diary of Henry Teonge, a chaplain on board the English ships Assistance, Bristol and Royal Oak, from 1675 to 1679, containing a Narrative of the Expedition against Tripoli in 1675, and the most curious details of the Economy and Discipline of the Navy, in the time of Charles II., from the original manuscripts, will speedily be published, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. White has in the press, A Compendium of the British Peerage, comprising the names, ages and intermarriages of the two present generations; with the surnames, creations, residences, offices, titles of honour, &c. &c.: arranged alphabetically in a tabular form, in one volume.

A Series of Stories from the Old Chronicles, with Historical Notes, is announced for publication.

Robert Emmett, or the Resources of Ireland, is in the press.

A Treatise on the Law of Scotland relative to the Poor, by Alexander Dunlop, esq., Junior Advocate, will shortly be published.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Lord Byron, by George Clinton, esq., will be published in a few days.

A Series of Naval Sketches, by an Old Sailor, will be commenced in March, in 4to. parts.

An account of the Two Minas, and the Spanish Guerillas, is announced.

Dr. Luden, of Jena, announces his intention of publishing a History of Ger-

many, by subscription, in 10 vols., and printed in four different sizes.

An Essay on the Principles of Military Combination and Movement, illustrated by the Events of the Peninsular Campaigns from 1808 to 1814, by an Officer, is announced as being nearly ready for publication.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, 2 vols. 8vo., is in the press.

Truth and Fashion, a Novel, 2 vols. 12mo., will appear this month.

Mr. Blaquiére has in the press a Narrative of his Second Visit to Greece, including Facts and Anecdotes relative to the Last Days of Lord Byron; with Extracts from his Correspondence with the Provisional Government, Official Documents, &c. Also, a second edition of the Greek Revolution.

Mr. Nichols' Collection of the Progresses, Processions and Public Entertainments of King James the First, will be printed uniformly with the Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, and will form 3 handsome volumes, to be published periodically, in separate portions, to commence on the 1st of June.

LIST OF NEW WORKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, and a Condiment for Horse, Cow and Sheep. By the Rev. B. Dacre. 8vo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Antonio Canova. By J. S. Memes. 8vo. 15s.

The Life of Bernard Gilpin. By W. Gilpin, A.M. With an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. E. Irving. 12mo. 3s.

DRAMA.

Shakspeare's Hamlet: a reprint of the edition of 1603. 8vo. 5s.

Massaniello; or, the Fisherman of Naples: a Play. By George Soane, esq. 8vo. 3s.

Cadijah; or, the Black Prince: a Tragedy. By Mrs. Jamieson. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Practical Observations on the Education of the People. By H. Brougham, esq. 6s.

A Short View of the First Principles of the Differential Calculus. By the Rev. A. Browne. 8vo. 9s.

FINE ARTS.

The Connoisseur's Repertorium; or, Record of Arts and Artists, and of their Works. By Thomas Dodd. Part I. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

Etchings; consisting of 39 Plates from the Works of Richard Wilson, the Painter. By Thomas Hastings, esq. 4to. £2. 12s. 6d.

Museum Worsleyanum; or, a Collection of Antique Basso-Relievos, Statues, Gems, &c.; with Views from the Levant. 2 vols. imperial 4to. £12. 12s.

HISTORY.

HISTORY.

The Naval History of Great Britain, from the Year 1783. By Capt. E. P. Brenton. 4 vols. 8vo.

MISCELLANIES.

Journal of the Sieges of the Madras Army in the Years 1817, 1818, and 1819; with Observations on the System according to which such Operations have usually been conducted in India, and a Statement of the Improvements that appear necessary. With an Atlas of explanatory Plates. By Edward Lake, Lieutenant of the Hon. East India Company's Madras Engineers. In 1 vol. 8vo.

The Peerage and Baronetage Charts for 1825. 5s. 8s. 10s.

The Past, Present, and probably Future State of the Wine Trade. By James Warre. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Apology addressed to the Traveller's Club; or, Anecdotes of Monkeys. 8vo. 7s.

Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Modern Athens: a Dissection and Demonstration of Men and Things in the Scotch Capital. 8vo. 9s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Plain Truths; or, a Speech to be delivered in Parliament, by any Member who likes it. 2s.

M. Juicson's Principles of Political Economy. 2 vols. 8vo. 21s.

POETRY.

The Bar, with Sketches of eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. Small 8vo. 5s. 6d.
Sonnets, and other Poems. By E. L. Richardson. 8vo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons on Faith, and other Subjects. By Robert Nares, M.A., &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A New and Faithful Translation of Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England. By Rev. S. Isaacson. 8vo. 14s.

The Plenary Inspirations of the Scriptures asserted. By the Rev. S. Noble. 8vo. 14s.

The Harmony of the Law and Gospel with regard to a future State. By T.W. Lancaster, M.A. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Dayce's Picturesque Tour in Yorkshire and Derbyshire. 8vo. 18s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

A Visit to Greece, containing various Facts respecting the late Revolutions in that country. By George Waddington, esq. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

A Short Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece. By Count Peter Gamba. 8vo. 12s.

Travels in South America, in 1819-20-21. By A. Caldcleugh, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Travels in Russia and the Crimea, the Caucasus and Georgia. By Robert Lyall, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

[We are sorry to be obliged to apologize to our subscribers for the absence of the accustomed report on this interesting subject in several of our recent numbers. But the fact is that, in the several changes which have taken place in the Editorial management of our Miscellany, some links of valuable connection had been inadvertently broken; and the clue for their restoration for awhile was lost. These, however, we have used our best diligence to regain; and the following letter, and accompanying communication of an interesting substitute, for the present number, will furnish our readers with the confident assurance that, for the future, the Meteorological Report will be regularly supplied as heretofore.]

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR:

I HAVE just got your letter, and, I fear, as you justly observe, that it will be too late for the regular journal of meteorology this month. I shall begin from to day, keeping and transcribing one for the Monthly Magazine. In lieu of it, I send some observations on the dates on which plants have blown this year, &c. &c.

Hartfield, Feb. 12, 1825.

On the present Season. Notes from the Calendar of Flora, &c. kept by Dr. Forster.

Jan. 1.—The sweet coltsfoot, or shepherd of Edonia, *tussilago fragrans*,

has been in flower ever since November, and, at present, covers my garden, in abundance, like a weed. I have near a thousand flowers already in blow of this curious exotic. Various plants, as geraniums, stocks, wallflowers, marigolds, and others, continue to flower, here and there, during this mild season.

Jan. 27.—The snowdrop, or fair maid of February, *galanthus nivalis*, has this year come into blow in January, and is now in flower.

Jan. 28.—The crocus, *crocus maesiacus*, is in flower already. The red garden anemony, *A. hortensis*, also flowers.

Feb. 1.—Pilewort, *ficaria verna*, in flower, which is unusually early.

Feb. 2.—Snowdrops plentiful.

Feb. 12.—Crocuses and snowdrops abundant. The white butterbur, *tussilago alba*; and winter hellebore, *helleborus hyemalis*, in flower. Polyanthus, primroses and daisies have been in full flower all the winter.

This season resembles 1822 in the early flowering of plants; last spring was also mild, but vegetation and the Flora were late.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE burden of almost every country letter is still—the state of the weather; a topic which seems to interest the majority, full as much as that of the near approach of an attempt to amend the corn laws. The favourable state of the weather during last month, enabled all the farmers of dry sound lands, to complete that part of wheat sowing, left unfinished in the autumn. The seed chosen, for this period, has been chiefly the Spanish, or Talavera, and our early summer wheat. The wet lands, in course, not in a fit state to receive the seed, or indeed scarcely to be stirred in any way, must remain until fit for the reception of some of the spring crops. The weather during the present month, has not yet benefited them, in any sufficient degree, and they have been tilled imperfectly, with much labour. On the best lands, they are getting forward with the spring crops; and our neighbours the Scots, among the most successful and least dissatisfied of farmers, began oat sowing, in some of their most favoured districts, as early as Valentine's day. The wheat, on good soils, is large and luxuriant, yet, from excess of moisture, divested of that elasticity and *curl* which it would derive from a dryer state of the atmosphere. There will doubtless be abundance of straw, whatever there may be of grain. As to the crops on poor land, so long sodden with moisture, particularly on clays, they have a most unfavourable appearance, and can only be recovered by a continuance of dry and warm weather. The few frosts we have had, immediately alternating with thaw and rain, or fog and high winds, have greatly injured those wheats, by laying bare their roots, and even ejecting the plants from the soil. The slugs also have continued their ravages, unmolested: nevertheless, we have formerly seen crops, equally injured, prove successful, after a favourable spring; the thinning of them (having been very thickly sown) actually turning out beneficial in the end. But every season brings with it its evil as well as its good; and there is, in our happy days, such a world full of bread corn, that dearth or want seem fortunately quite out of view or speculation. The chief apprehension arises from the long prevalence of the westerly and southerly winds, and thence the probability of those in opposite quarters taking place during the spring and summer seasons, inducing a low and irregular state of temperature, when genial warmth is so indispensable to the perfect maturity of all the earth's products. In all

our cattle markets, there is still a flowing tide of success, great plenty and high prices; with some few exceptions, in regard to fat beasts, bought in the autumn, at too high a store price. Sheep most in demand, occasioned, no doubt, by the prevalence of the rot, which has in the present season, actually occasioned the ruin of some flock masters. Some men are yet amusing themselves, with finding *cures* for that disease, which never did, or ever can admit of any other than *prevention*. The horned cattle in some instances, from long exposure on wet lands, and to a foggy relaxing atmosphere, have been similarly affected. Wool, both short and combing, has had a most sudden and rapid rise, to the amount of perhaps thirty or forty per cent., and the demand is probable to be steady. Hops shew a considerable quantity on hand, in consequence, are a dull and falling market. It is pleasant to read the acknowledgments of farmers that rutabaga (Swedes) and mangel wurzel, formerly so ridiculed and neglected, are found really of superior utility to the common turnip. The demand and price for horses of all descriptions, however highly rated in former reports, has actually increased; materially on account of the considerable export to France, whence probably, English horses are distributed over the continent. HORSE STEALING, that regular trade, at which we glanced in our last, has lately increased beyond all precedent, the disposal of the article being so greatly facilitated by exportation. By way of an attempt at prevention, the old plan of Mr. (John) Lawrence, of a file-proof ring on the neck or fetlock of the horse, has been published by an artificer at Farnham. We have received no late accounts of a surplus of labourers, whence we argue favourably of their ability to assert their own rights to adequate wages, the too late law having wisely left them at liberty. The early lambing season has commenced favourably, and ewes with lambs sell at a great price.

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.—Mutton, 4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal, 5s. 0d. to 6s. 2d.—Pork, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.—Raw Fat, 2s. 9d.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 48s. to 78s.—Barley, 32s. to 52s.—Oats, 22s. to 32s.—Bread, (London), 11d. the loaf of 4lb.—Hay, 63s. to 105s.—Clover 80s. to 110.—Straw, 33s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 36s. 0d. to 38s. 6d.—

Middlesex, Feb. 21.

MEDICAL

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

VACCINATION occasionally fails in preventing the occurrence of small-pox, and the instances of failure have been, by some, considered of sufficient number and force to invalidate the claims of vaccine as a safe and efficacious substitute for variola.

The writer of these papers wishing to divest himself of all partial views and prejudiced feelings, on a subject that demands the most unprejudiced exercise of judgment, cannot but admit—what ten years since he would have refused to admit—that there seems some reason to doubt whether the preventive power of variolous and vaccine inoculation are precisely equal. He still however maintains that the negative of this proposition has not been proved, nor can be; but by subjecting, in the same space of time, the same number of persons to one process as to the other. The crowds that have been vaccinated compared with the inoculated, ought to be taken into account when we institute a comparison between the value and validity of the old and the new practice; and it ought moreover to be recollected that second small-pox itself is by no means a very unfrequent occurrence. It may be that the natural disorder (that is small-pox occurring in the natural way) constitutes the greatest security against the recurrence of the malady—that the inoculated virus gives the next degree of safety, and that cow-pox, which the writer imagines to be essentially the same poison as variola, but much modified by circumstance, is a grade lower in the scale of preventive effect.

There are some individuals who possess a constitutional inclination to eruptive disorder; it is, the writer conceives, in these individuals, that small-pox is apt to occur a second time: and it is these that are especially obnoxious to the influence of variola in spite of vaccination. But how mild and modified in the majority of cases is the small-pox thus happening! and even, did the vaccine practice do nothing more than thus deprive the poison of its power to do material harm, it ought to be received with gratitude, rather than rejected with fear. If it be said that inoculation itself did all this good—the reply is, that the latter process is not absolutely without danger, and that it keeps up and diffuses an infectious disorder, while the contrary is the case with vaccination. It is a well-known fact that deaths from small-pox subsequent

to inoculation, and prior to the commencement of the new process, were far, very far greater in number than before art had at all interfered with nature—and let the opposer of vaccination ask himself the question what is the case now? But the writer must not commit himself by expressions which imply the feelings of a partizan. He may only reiterate his announcement of some time since—that child after child of his own shall be subjected to vaccination till he sees and feels otherwise than he, at present, does in reference to the most important question of vaccine security.

The season has been unusually mild, but coughs notwithstanding have been numerous, severe and protracted. In the two or three coming months are we to anticipate the kind of cold in the atmosphere, which is the most trying to delicate frames, namely that which proceeds from the evaporating or drying power of a continued wind from the east. "I nailed," says Bonnell Thornton, "the weather-cock of a nervous invalid to a westerly point, and the host of complaints which till now had besieged her, disappeared and kept away;" and there is not a doubt that fancy often acts in aid of weather to enforce and confirm those unpleasant feelings that are connected with atmospheric conditions—but it is the robust alone that can altogether defy the pitiless elements, and but too many know that there is something more than mere cold to contend with when the wind sets in from the easterly quarter. It is, at this time particularly, that the management of the body's surface demands especial care; and nothing will be found more effectually to steel the system against the noxious influence of the atmosphere, than sponging the whole surface with cold water immediately upon rising, using friction with a coarse towel, either above or below the linen, according as flannel is or is not worn, incasing the body in wash leather.

The writer of these essays hopes that he has been the humble instrument of much good in causing an extensive demand for wash leather, as an article in dress, and sure he feels that the more the plan is adopted, the more will its value be appreciated by weakly individuals, who have hitherto suffered greatly from the humidity, coldness and dryness of this our variable climate.

D. UWINS, M. D.
Bedford Row, Feb. 26, 1825.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY PRICE-CURRENT.

ALMONDS:—		INDIGO:—	
Sweet.....	per cwt. 11l. 10s.	Caracca Floras	per lb. 14s. to 15s.
Bitter.....	3l. 10s. to 3l. 18s.	Sobra	11s. to 12s.
ALUM.....		East-India	14s. 9d. to 16s.
ASHES:—Quebec Pot, per cwt.		OILS:—Palm	
United States	35s.	Whale (Cape in bond).....	per cwt. 27s. 10d.
Quebec Pearl	42s.	Galipoli	per tun 27l.
BARILLA:—Teneriffe, per ton 17l. 10s. to 18l.		Lucca	47l. 10s. to 48l.
Carthagena.....	21l. to 21l. 10s.	per jar 8l. 10s. to 9l.	
Alicant	(none)	Florence.....	per half-chest 27s. to 29s.
Sicily.....	18l. to 18l. 10s.	PIMENTO (in Bond)....	
BRIMSTONE:—		per lb. 9¼d. to 9½d.	
Rough.....	per ton 6l. to 6l. 10s.	PEPPER, do.....	
COCOA:—		7½d. to 8d.	
West-Indian	per cwt 55s. to 80s.	RICE:—East-India, per cwt. 19s. 6d. to 23s.	
Trinidad.....	80s. to 102s.	Carolina	34s. to 36s.
Grenada	56s. to 95s.	—, old.....	32s. to 33s.
Caraccas	(none.)	SPIRITS (in Bond):—	
COFFEE:—Jamaica, Triage....		Brandy, Cogniac, per gall. ..	3s. to 3s. 3d.
Jamaica, good.....	56s. to 60s.	—, Bourdeaux.....	2s. 4d.
—, fine	62s. to 66s.	Geneva	1s. 10d. to 2s.
—, very fine	67s. to 75s.	Rum, Jamaica	1s. 11d. to 2s. 9d.
Dominica	100s. to 114s.	—, Leeward Island..	1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.
Berbice		SUGAR:—Jamaica ..	
COTTON:—		per cwt. 58s. to 73s.	
West-India, common, per lb. 9d. to 10d.		Demerara, &c.....	66s. to 70s.
Grenada	9d. to 10d.	St. Kitts, Antigua, &c.	59s. to 60s.
Berbice	11d. to 12½d.	Refined, on board for exportation:	
Demerara	11d. to 12½d.	Large Lumps, ..	per cwt. 37s. to 41s.
Sea Island	18d. to 23d.	Good and middling	40s. to 50s.
New Orleans.....	10d. to 11½d.	Patent fine Leaves	44s. to 57s.
Georgia, Bowed	9d. to 10½d.	TALLOW, Russia	
Bahia	11½d. to 12½d.	per cwt. 39s. to 40s.	
Maranham.....	11½d. to 12½d.	TAR, Archangel, per barrel....	
Para.....	10½d. to 11½d.	16s. to 17s.	
Mina	10½d. to 11½d.	Stockholm.....	16s. 6d.
Pernambucco	13d. to 13½d.	TEA, (E.-India Company's prices):	
Surat.....	6d. to 7½d.	Bohea	per lb. 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5½d.
Madras.....	6d. to 7½d.	Congou	2s. 7d. to 3s. 8d.
Bengal	5½d. to 6½d.	Souchong.....	3s. 9d. to 4s. 10d.
Bourbon.....	10d. to 14d.	Campoi	3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Smyrna	8d. to 9d.	Twankay	3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d.
Egyptian.....	11d. to 12d.	Hyson	3s. 11d. to 7s. 4d.
CURRENTS.....		Gunpowder.....	5s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.
per cwt. 94s. to 98s.		TOBACCO (in Bond):—	
FIGS, Turkey		Maryland, fine yellow, per lb. 4d. to 4½d.	
54s. to 70s.		Fine colour	5d. to 5½d.
FLAX, Riga.....		Light Brown	6d. to 1s. 6d.
per ton 53l. to 54l.		Virginia	2½d. to 4d.
Druana.....	48l. to 49l.	WINE (in Bond):—	
Petersburgh	48l. to 50l.	Old Port	per pipe 30l. to 46l.
HEMP:—Riga.....		New do.	20l. to 25l.
43l. to 45l.		Lisbon	20l. to 32l.
Petersburgh.....	42l.	Madeira	17l. to 90l.
—, half clean.....	38l.	Calcavella	20l. to 40l.
IRON—Petersburgh.....		Sherry.....	per butt 20l. to 60l.
26l. to 27l.		Teneriffe	per pipe 22l. to 28l.
British Bar	15l. to 15l. 10s.	Claret, per hhd., 1st growth	20l. to 50l.
		Spanish Red,	
		per tun of 252 gallons..	12l. to 18l.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SUGAR.—B. P. continues improving. No good Plantation Sugars to be had under 60s.; holders are very reluctant to sell even at these prices.

In *Foreign Sugars*, not much done this week; but prices are higher.

Refined Sugars continue to improve; no large lumps to be had below 80s., or 36s. 6d. on board; 81s. to 82s. is generally asked; small lumps 82s. to 85s.

Coffee.—There has been less animation in the Coffee market this week, and the prices

are rather lower, in consequence of speculator taking the opportunity of realizing a profit. The quantity put up to sale this week consisted of 390 casks and 500 bags Plantation, and 2,230 bags Foreign. Large parcels of Foreign Coffee are now arriving: it will require considerable orders to maintain present currency; however the general opinion is in favour of the article.

Tea.—Bohea and common Congous have advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on last sale's prices, the finer sorts of Congous are also $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per lb. higher, Twankays have advanced 2d. to 3d., and Hyson 1d. per lb.

Spirits.—The market for Rum continues improving, and prices are 1d. per gal. higher than our quotation.

Oil.—The market continues brisk at improved prices. Sperm Oil commands an advance of £2 per tun, on the spot £46s., and to arrive much has been bought by the trade at £38 to £45. Linseed Oil looking up and much business doing for present and future delivery. Rape Oil in good demand at quotations. Oil Turpentine scarce 70s. per cwt. paid.

Provisions.—The influx of Irish Butter the last few weeks has been so great as to cause a serious depression in the market, and the prices may be considered as nominal. Beef and Pork also lower.

Tobacco.—The speculation noticed in our last continues unabated, upwards of 8,000 hhds. are reported to have changed hands at prices 1d. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. higher, the trade have come into the market and are buying at the advanced rates, thereby giving additional confidence to speculators.

Commercial affairs have lately undergone a very great change, and most of the staple articles have advanced considerably; the transactions have been on an extensive scale, and the rise in the prices of most descriptions of goods has been so sudden, as to leave large profits in the hands of the original purchasers, who have in some instances re-purchased the same goods, and sold again at a premium. The articles that are more particularly the object of speculation, are Indigo, Nutmegs, Tobacco, Camphor, Cloves, Cinnamon, Pepper, Mace, Ginger, Coffee, Saltpetre, Turmeric, Logwood, and Rice; whilst Sugar, Cotton Wool, Rum, Sheep's Wool, Galls, and Whale Oil, are equally sought after, though less influenced by speculative purchases, and consequently the rise in the prices, although great, has not been so unexpected. There are various reasons assigned for this improved aspect of the markets; but the main cause may be traced to the low prices of last year, and general increased consumption, which greatly reduced the stocks. Articles that have laid dormant for years, without the least activity being displayed in them by the purchaser, are now bought up with great avidity. The following is a statement of the prices of the articles alluded to above, in order to shew the great advance since the beginning of the year.

	Prices at the beginning of the Year.	Present Price.
Indigo	6s. to 15s.	6s. 6d. to 16s.
Nutmegs	5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s.
Tobacco	2d. to 7d.	3d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Camphire	£7 10s. to £8 5s	£9 10s. to £10 10s.
Cinnamon	4s. 9d. to 7s.	4s. 8d. to 7s. 6d.
Pepper	$5\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$6\frac{1}{8}$ d. to 8d.
Cloves	2s. 5d. to 3s.	3s. 1d. to 3s. 3d.
Mace	5s. to 6s.	7s. to 7s. 9d.
East India Ginger	24s. to 65s.	45s. to 75s.
Coffee	50s. to 100s.	56s to 118s.
Saltpetre	21s. to 23s.	25s. 6d. to 30s.
Turmeric	22s. to 45s.	36s. to 65s.
Logwood	£7 to £9 10s.	£9 9s. to £10 10s.
Sugar	52s. to 70s.	55s. to 73s.
Cotton Wool.....	$5\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 7d.	$5\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Rum	1s. 10d. to 2s. 2d.	2s. to 2s. 2d.
Sheep's Wool advanced about	3d. per lb.	
Whale Oil.....	£25.	£30.

Course of Exchange.—Amsterdam, 12. 3.—Hamburgh, 37. 1.—Paris, 25. 45.—Antwerp, 12. 4.—Rotterdam, 12. 4.—Bordeaux, 25. 45.—Vienna, 10. 4.—Madrid, 36.—Cadiz, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Gibraltar, 31.—Leghorn, 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ —Genoa, 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Naples, 40—Lisbon, 51—Oporto, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Dublin, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —Cork, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, 94 $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, 95 $\frac{3}{4}$; 4 per Cent. 1822, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 106; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank Stock, 236 to 237.

Gold in bars, 3l. 17s. 9d. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars, standard, 5s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of EDMONDS and WOLFE.—Barnsley CANAL, 320l.—Birmingham, 350l.—Derby, 225l.—Ellesmere and Chester,

Chester, 104½l.—Erewash, 0.—Forth and Clyde, 550l.—Grand Junction, 310l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 500l.—Mersey and Irwell, 0.—Neath, 400l.—Nottingham, 300l.—Oxford, 800l.—Stafford and Worcester, 850l.—Trent and Mersey, 2,150l.—Alliance British and Foreign, 18l.—Guardian, 22l. 10s.—Hope, 6l.—Sun Fire, 220l.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 70l.—City Gas Light Company, 000l.—Leeds, 240l.—Liverpool, 250l.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES, announced between the 21st of January and the 19th of February 1825; extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

BIGGS, H. Blandford-Forum, Dorset, mercer
Prodgers, G. and Co., Ludlow, Salop, bankers

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 85.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

ANDERSON, J. Edward-street, Portman-square, tea-dealer. (Chester, Staple's-inn)
Arnold, E. Upper York-street, Bryanstone-square, baker. (Harding, London-wall)
Aspinall, W. Halifax, wine-merchant. (Thompson and Co., Halifax; and Wigglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn)
Bales, W. Newmarket, innkeeper. (Isaacson, Newmarket; Hunt, Craven-street; and Isaacson, Regent-street)
Beesley, F. Bedwardine, Worcester, glove-manufacturer. (Parker and Smith, Worcester; and Cardale and Co., Holborn-court)
Benelli, J. B. Regent-street, dealer. (Rogers and Sons, Manchester-buildings, Westminster)
Birrins, B. Weymouth-mews, St. Marylebone, livery-stable-keeper. (Hubert, Clement's-inn)
Boswood, J. Silver-street, Falcon-square, victualler. (Scarth, Lyon's-inn)
Bowden, T. Museum-street, stationer. (Fox and Prideaux, Austin-friars)
Brimmer, G. Strand-lane, stationer. (Brooks and Grane, John-street, Bedford-row)
Broadhead, W. Ashton-under-Line, and G. Broadhead, Manchester, stone-masons. (Hadfield, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Butt, S. Motcombe, Dorset, cheese-dealer. (Bowles and Co., Shaftsbury; and Lindsell, Holborn-court)
Chambers, C. Southampton-row, Russell-square, mercer. (Cooke and Wright, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, Sussex, brewer. (Tribe, Worthing; and Hilliers and Lewis, Temple)
Cooper, J. Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, shop-keeper. (Wahnsley, Marple; and Milne and Parry, Temple)
Crooke, J. Burnley, Lancaster, iron-founder. (Laccon, Liverpool; and Adlington and Co., Bedford-row)
Dean, J. Brompton, timber-merchant. (Bird, Berwick-street)
Draper, T. White-street, Southwark, dealer. (Rushbury, Carthusian-street)
Eady, S. P. Dean-street, Soho, dealer. (Sherriff, Salisbury-street, Strand)
Fawcett, J. and P. White, Miles-lane, bottle-merchant. (Baker, Nicholas-lane)
Fletcher, J. Pilkington, grocer. (Brackenbury, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Ford, J. jun. Mortlake, linen-draper. (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court)
Forsyth, C. Carlisle, draper. (Wallup, Carlisle; and Addison, Gray's-inn)
Garside, S. Gisburn, York, cattle-dealer. (Wright, Chapel-en-le-Frith; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple)
Glover, T. Wardour-street, bricklayer. (Hodson, King's-road)
Golding, G. Knightsbridge, stable-keeper. (Sharp, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road)
Goodall, W. and J. Birchinall, Titherington, cotton-spinner. (Grimsditch and Hope, Macclesfield; and Bell and Broderick, Bow-churchyard)
Grimwood, J. Huxton, carpenter. (Jones and Bland, Great Marylebone-street)
Grocock, S. Gray's-inn-lane-road, oil and colourman. (Sleep, Brentford; and Sleep, Middle Temple-lane)
Hall, R. jun. Poulton in the Fylde, Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Thompson and Baldwin, Lancaster; and Holme and Co., New-inn)
Harding, T. and Son, and R. Harding, Bristol, brush-makers. (Strickland and Son, Bristol; and Williams and White, Lincoln's-inn)
Harmer, J. Great Surrey-street, stove-manufacturer. (Bartlet and Beddome, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street)
Henderson, J. Shap, Westmoreland, corn-dealer. (Harrison, Penrith; and Addison, Verulam-buildings)
Herbert, B. Cheltenham, silk-merc. (Thompson, St. Mildred's-court)
Howe, R. Haymarket, job-master. (Timbrell and Roberts, Macclesfield-street)
Hughes, T. Speldhurst-street, draper. (Bartlet and Beddome, Nicholas-lane)
Jones, E. Newington-causeway, linen-draper. (Leigh, Charlotte-row)
Kingham, J. Croydon, linen-draper. (Fisher, Walbrook-buildings)
Knicht, J. P. Fulham, hop-merchant. (Lindsey, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark)
Lascoux, T. T. De, Canterbury, cider-merchant. (Howard, Lincoln's-inn)
Levoi, W. Cheltenham, picture-dealer. (Pruen and Co., Cheltenham; and Vizard and Blower, Lincoln's-inn-fields)
Levy, J. Southampton, grocer. (Coombs, Salisbury; and Luxmore, Redlion-square)
Lock, J. Baker-street, North, chemist. (Watson, Gerrard-street)
Long, W. Little St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials, oil and colour-merchant. (Smith, Redlion-square)
Mallough, E. J. Belvidere-place, Walworth, merchant. (Ashley and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard)
Marshall, T. Whitelion-court, Cornhill, merchant. (Baddeley, Lemon-street)
Moore, J. U. City-road, blind-maker. (Sheppard and Co., Cloak-lane)
Morgan, J. T. Arlington-place, St. John's-street road, jeweller. (Niblett, Cheapside)
Moseley, R. Goulston-square, Whitechapel, glass-merchant. (Norton, Whitecross-street)
Nathan, M. George-street, Adelphi, bill-broker. (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square)
Newbank, J. Earl-street, Marylebone, stage-master. (Hallett, Northumberland-place, New-road)
Nickets, J. Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, upholsterer. (Hutchinson, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street)
Osborne, T. Stroud, Gloucester, linen-draper. (Parker, Worcester; and Swain and Co., Frederick's-place)
Paris, A. A. Long-acre, printer. (Curtis, Bridge-street, Blackfriars)
Prescodd, G. Southover, miller. (Gwynne, Lewes)
Rees, D. Liverpool, merchant. (Williams, Liverpool; and Chester, Staple's-inn)
Reeves, J. Eaton, tailor. (Jackson, New-inn)
Roberts, P. P. H. Holborn, cheesemonger. (Street and Co., Philpot-lane)
Robinson, J. H. and H. S. Hornchurch, Essex, hay-salesman. (Williams and Co., Lincoln's-inn)
Rowe, W. Plymouth, jeweller. (Sole, Devonport; and Sole, Gray's-inn)
Rowland, H. W. Tottenham, stationer. (Harmer, Hatton-garden)
Russel, D. Long-acre, linen-draper. (Spence and Desborough, Sise-lane)
Saunders, J. Holland-street, Bankside, bacon-drier. (Hutchison, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street)
Savage, W. Fetter-lane, victualler. (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street)
Seager, J. R. Stepney, plumber and glazier. (Lewis, Crutched-friars)
Shuttleworth, C. Birmingham, cabinet-maker. (Bird, Birmingham; and Baxter and Hemming, Gray's-inn)
Singer, N. P. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street)
Smith, G. Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer. (Hughes, Trinity-square)
Smith, W. W. Holborn-hill, silk-merc. (Hodgson and Ogden, St. Mildred's-court)
Smyth, H. Piccadilly, hosier. (Osbeldeston and Murray, London-street)
A 2 Sparks,

Sparks, T. and J. Bailey, Chandos-street, drapers. (Gates and Hardwicke, Cateaton-street
 Storer, J. Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, undertaker.
 Wood, Richmond-buildings, Dean-street, Soho
 Strachan, R. Cheapside, warehouseman. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
 Tooth, E. Hastings, haberdasher. (Cranch, Union-court, Broad-street
 Turner, O. Chancery-lane, stationer. (Cope, Wilson-street, Gray's-inn-road
 Turner, R. Manchester, joiner. (Booth, Manchester; and Hurd and Johnson, Temple
 Whitley, J. T. Edmonton, grocer. (Phipps, Basinghall-street
 Wilkinson, B. Leicester, draper. (Cuttle and Timm,

Wakefield; and Wigglesworth and Ridsdale, Gray's-inn
 Williams, W. B. Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, tailor. (Dignum, Newman-street, Oxford-street
 Willock, R. Lancaster, wine-merchant. (Webster, Lancaster; and Holme and Co., New-inn
 Windett, J. Norwich, grocer. (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich; and Taylor and Roscoe, Temple
 Wingate, T. W. Bath, dealer. (Physic, Bath; and Burfoot, Temple
 Wood, J. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, silversmith. (Hamilton and Ullithorne, Tavistock-row, Covent-garden
 Wright, J. Charlotte-street, St. Pancras, cheesemonger. (Eikin, Broad-street, Golden-square

DIVIDENDS.

Abbey, T. Pocklington, Feb. 12
 Annen, J. Church-row, City, Feb. 19
 Atkinson, T. Ludgate-hill, Feb. 12
 Austin, J. Devonport, Feb. 21
 Beale, W. and J. H. Wrathall, Union-street, Southwark, Feb. 19
 Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Feb. 15
 Berry, T. Bond-court, Walbrook, Feb. 26
 Bignell, W. Colchester-street, Savage-gardens, March 19
 Bond, J. Cawston, Norfolk, Feb. 22
 Brammhall, G. Sheffield, York, Feb. 11
 Breddon, W. and H. Ruddington, Notts, Feb. 24
 Bromige, W. Hartlebury, March 11
 Brown, C. Dundee, March 5
 Browne, J. H. Clapham, Jan. 29
 Brumfit, T. Leeds, Yorkshire, March 1
 Bulmer, S. Oxford-street, Feb. 15
 Burgess, J. Ipswich, March 14
 Burton, C. Bristol, Feb. 17
 Cannon, J. Liverpool, Feb. 12
 Chapman, S. Greenwich, Kent, Feb. 26
 Clark, W. Hull, March 8
 Clayton, W. Dockhead, March 12
 Clively, E. Woolwich, Feb. 26
 Copland, W. and W. B. Colton, Liverpool, March 2
 Courthope, T. Rotherhithe, Feb. 19
 Cranage, T. Wellington, Salop, Feb. 28
 Crisp, W. Bramfield, Suffolk, Feb. 25
 Critchley, J. Manchester, Feb. 12
 Dampier, E. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, Feb. 26
 Dann, W. T. Bentham, B. Bentham, and J. Baikie, Chatham, Feb. 2
 Davies, M. Llanfechan, Montgomeryshire, Feb. 21
 Devey, W. Holland-street, Christchurch
 Downs, W. Cheadle, March 30
 Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch-street, March 8
 Evans, R. Grimley, Worcester, Feb. 18
 Eveleigh, F. and S. Union-street, Southwark, March 5
 Fielding, J. Mottram-in-Congdonale, Cheshire, March 2
 Forster, E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Feb. 25
 Fry, W. Type-street, Feb. 22
 Gehardi, H. Savage-gardens, March 8
 Gibson, J. and S. Foster, Doctors'-commons, Jan. 29
 Gilpin, J. Westbury, March 14
 Glover, D. and J. Leeds, Yorkshire, Feb. 22
 Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, March 5
 Graynor, W. Bristol, Feb. 23

Green, J. Rednall, Kingsnorton, Worcestershire, March 1
 Hall, R. S. Bank-buildings, Jan. 29
 Hamer, S. B. Furnival's-inn, Feb. 8
 Harris, T. and J. Price, Bristol, March 12
 Hays, C. and W. H. Blunden, Oxford-street, Feb. 22
 Heath, W. T. Cushion-court, Broad-street, March 5
 Hilder, W. New Windsor, Berks, Feb. 26
 Holmes, F. Vere-street, Oxford-street, March 5
 Holmes, J. Carlisle, March 9
 Honeyborne, J. King's-winford, Stafford, March 22
 Hooper, C. Marston-Bigott, Somerset, Feb. 28
 Hunt, G. Leicester-square, Feb. 26
 Ivatts, J. Basing-lane, March 1
 Jackson, W. High Holborn, Feb. 26
 Jerry, J. Kirton, March 4
 Johnson, W. Bedfordbury, Jan. 29
 King, W. Cavendish, Suffolk, Feb. 12
 Knight, J. Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb. 26
 Lane, T. Chandos-street, Feb. 19
 Lee, P. G. and W. Ballard, Hammersmith, March 19
 Lees, J. N. Wigan, Lancashire, Feb. 24
 Levy, J. A. and Co., Bucklersbury, March 15
 Lloyd, C. Thetford, March 14
 Lush, J. and W. Holborn, Feb. 12
 Lyall, G. North Shields, March 10
 Macgeorge, W. Fore-street, Lambeth, Feb. 26
 Macgowera, W. Newark, March 8
 Mackenzie, P. and W. Sheffield, Feb. 26
 Macnair, J. jun. and J. Atkinson, Cornhill, Feb. 15
 Marris, T. Barton-upon-Humber, and R. Nicholson, Glamford-Briggs, Lincoln, April 12
 Martindale, B. St. James's-street, Feb. 12
 Matthews, M. and J. Hopkins, Rochester, Feb. 19
 Mayson, J. Keswick, Crosthwaite, Cumberland, Feb. 24
 Merrick, W. Bristol, Feb. 14
 Millard, J. Cheapside, Feb. 26
 Monnington, W. Chepstow, Monmouthshire, March 2
 Moore, G. jun. Lower-road, Deptford, March 5
 Moorehouse, J. Sloane-street, Feb. 19
 Moorhouse, J. Sloane-street, March 5
 Murray, W. Pall-mall-court, Feb. 12
 Newell, J. Beaconsfield, Feb. 22
 Norton, R. Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Feb. 26
 Parkinson, R. Liverpool, Feb. 28
 Paternoster, W. Rochester, Kent, Feb. 28

Pearson, C. Grosvenor-place, Southwark, Feb. 26
 Pearson, T. Herringthorpe, York, Feb. 18
 Perkins, R. Monythusloyne, Monmouth, Feb. 21
 Perrell, J. King-street, Cheapside, Feb. 19
 Piercy, J. and R. Saunders, Birmingham, March 1
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone, March 5
 Poke, T. W. Stratford, Essex, Jan. 28
 Pugh, G. Sheerness, Kent, Feb. 26
 Pullen, R. Leeds, Feb. 19
 Ritchie, R. and J. Bigsby, Deptford, March 5
 Savery, C. Averton, Gifford, Devon, Feb. 22
 Scott, O. Manchester-buildings, Westminster, Feb. 19
 Scrivener and Co., Kentish-buildings, Southwark, Feb. 19
 Seeley, B. and E. Nash, Aldersgate-street, Feb. 19
 Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square, Feb. 22
 Stevens, J. Stafford, Feb. 26
 Stodart, R. and M. Strand, March 5
 Stokes, T. jun. Welchpool, Montgomeryshire, Feb. 25
 Tatner, C. Horton-Kirby, Kent, Feb. 15
 Thomas, J. Leicester, Feb. 26
 Thompson, G. F. Wood-street, Jan. 25
 Thorndike, J. Ipswich, March 14
 Thorney, S. and J. Beckton, Manchester, Feb. 21
 Thorpe, M. Worksop, Nottingham, March 3
 Tollet, W. Plymouth-dock, Feb. 23
 Troughton, J. Coventry, March 7
 Vos, Hermanus, New-court, Crutched-friars, Feb. 26
 Want, G. S. Skinner-street, March 12
 Watson, R. Britannia-terrace, City-road, March 1
 Weller, T. Croydon, Feb. 22
 Wharton, T. Finsbury-place, Feb. 19
 Whitbread, W. Southend, Feb. 26
 Whiting, T. Oxford, March 5
 Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, Feb. 26
 Wills, W. Hampstead, Jan. 29
 Wise, R. and G. Wood-street, March 12
 Wood, T. Barbican, Feb. 19
 Wood, W., T. Smith, R. Smith, and J. Stein, Workington, Cumberland, Feb. 26
 Woodward, J. Banbury, March 9
 Wreaks, J. Sheffield, Yorkshire, Feb. 26
 Young, J. Bristol, Feb. 16
 Young, P. jun. and R. Anderson, Wapping, March 12
 Zimmer, J. Welbeck-street, Feb. 12

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened on Thursday, February 3, by Commission—his Majesty not being in sufficient health to attend in person. The following is the Speech, delivered by the Lord Chancellor:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last Session of Parliament. There never was a period in the history of this country, when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all classes of the British people.—It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity. The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased, as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.—Industry and commercial enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted, that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcilable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of Society, and to retard the course of National Improvement.—His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.—His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland.—His Majesty has seen, with regret, the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable.—It is, however, satisfactory to find, that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy, afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.—The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable.—His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.—The negotiations which have been so long carried on, through his Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.—His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.—A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the Slave Trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden, a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you.—Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty, for the same object which was nego-

ciated last year, between his Majesty and the United States of America.—These difficulties, however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement.—In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain.—So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies to be laid before you.—His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you, that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce by the removal of inconvenient restrictions.—His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes, in no less a degree, to the happiness and civilization of mankind."

As might well be expected from the tenour of this speech, the principal object which has since challenged, and almost engrossed the attention of both houses, especially the Commons, has been (to take it in its largest view) the Catholic Question: that is to say, the consideration (or non-consideration) of the rights, or the wrongs, of at least four-fifths of his Majesty's subjects in that country, and the interests, views, and prejudices of the monopolising factions and corporations who constitute a small proportion of the remaining fifth. The Catholic Association is now the political bugbear of those who wish to evade, by all possible means, the necessity of doing, what a large proportion of them have nevertheless made specious professions of a conviction, ought to be done, and of their desires to do:—that is to say, relieving millions of their fellow-citizens from stigmatising disabilities for worshipping their God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Whoever has looked upon the course of state politics with a discerning eye, cannot fail to have observed the practical paradox which constitutes the very principle of government finesse, in all questions connected with the reform of abuses, redress of grievances, &c.—namely, Never to do any thing for the people, which they are not, as it were, compelled to do, by some measure or other which has a tendency to place the injured in a formidable attitude; and, at the same time, to make such measures, whenever they occur, not only pretences for refusing to do that to which *otherwise they might be disposed!* but for making fresh inroads on the constitutional rights of the people, and depriving them of some essential privilege.

Exactly in this point of view, we cannot help regarding the Bill introduced by Mr. Goulburn on Thursday the 10th, for the suppression of the Roman Catholic Association: or, as he entitles it, "A Bill to
amend

amend certain acts relating to unlawful associations in Ireland."

Upon this said subject of amendment—we do not know whether Mr. Goulburn ever heard the *classical* anecdote of the school-boy, who said to his school-master, "Sir, every time I mends my pen, I makes it worse;" but to us, it appears, that this is another of those wise measures introduced by our sagacious government "for the benefit of the Family of Captain Rock." The Catholic Association seem to us (whatever little ebullitions of eccentricity, Hibernian vivacity may occasionally have manifested in their discussions) to have successfully employed their influence in suppressing disorder and violence among the not very remarkably quiescent or logical peasantry of Ireland, by shewing them that they had better friends than themselves to depend upon; and that a row, and the burning of a hay-stack, and hamstringing a cow, with now and then a little bit of murder or so, in a midnight or peep-o'-day frolic, were not quite such efficient redresses of grievances as to be worth hanging for, in scores or dozens, like ropes of onions; how much more formidable they may, therefore, have become in the eyes of the government and orange-coloured Corporation factions, is another question—for nothing is so formidable to mis-government as that which at once congregates the voice of remonstrance and suppresses disorder: but the fact seems to have slipped out even in the shape of a state document (as Wolsey's correspondence with the Pope did, unawares), that the Lord Lieutenant himself ascribes to them that merit. But the present Bill, if the *wisdom* of our two houses should happen to pass it into a law, and ministers should procure the royal assent to its enactment, we very much suspect, by depriving them of their moderating guides, will have a tendency to throw them back into their old habits; and Captain Rock may reign again in all his glory.

As even the motion for leave to bring in the bill [February 10th] was warmly and eloquently debated for three successive nights, it would be absurd, even to inanity, for us to attempt, in our contracted space, to give even an outline of the arguments, or the declamation pro. and con. We shall satisfy ourselves, therefore, with stating, that those who would understand the parliamentary view of the subject, must read, at least, the details of Mr. Goulburn, and the speeches of Sir James Mackintosh, Sir

Francis Burdett and Mr. Canning; beyond which, perhaps, they may go just as far as their thirst of curiosity, or taste for senatorial eloquence, may lead them.

In the mean time, a committee of the Lords, in conformity with the motion and suggestions of the Marquis of Lansdown and Lord Holland, is sitting almost daily on an inquiry into the State of Ireland; to which we look with some expectation.

For our own parts, we have a project, also, for putting down the Catholic Association, and abolishing their most Irishly denominated *Rent*. [A *rent* of so much from each individual, as he himself chooses to pay!—Our farmers, we have no doubt, would like to hold their meadows and arables upon such *rents*, amazingly.]

Our project is simply this—to emancipate entirely, and without delay, our Irish brethren from all stigmas and all disqualifications connected with their adherence to the faith of their ancestors. The paths of ambition would then be freely open to those who are capable of *leading* the people; and they would be looking for better things than Presidentships and Secretaryships of a Catholic board—which soon, indeed, would not have a green cloth to cover it; and the stalking-horse of discontent would, at the same time, be taken away, by means of which, alone, the merely factious are enabled to lead the people, or to render themselves of any importance in their eyes.

On the continent nothing presents itself which seems to stand in need of immediate animadversion.

The cause of GREECE seems upon the whole to be going on prosperously. Colocotroni and the factions of the Capitani appear to be completely broken down, the Morea to be pacified, the revolutionary government to be consolidating; Patras to be vigorously besieged; and Turkish armaments to be operative only on paper.

In what was once SPANISH AMERICA, the cause of independence seems to be going on still more successfully. It should seem from the last authentic arrivals, that Bolivar (after having been routed and annihilated by the army of Stock-jobbing Reporters in 'Change-alley) has carried every thing before him so triumphantly, that it is more than probable that Peru has, by this time, become as eligible for acknowledgment by the British cabinet as the empire of Brazil, and the Republics of Colombia and Mexico.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

JAN. 22.—A fire broke out in Pine-street, Saffron-hill, by which one house was totally destroyed, and two others much damaged.

Jan. 26.—About half-past nine o'clock in the

morning, a portion of the floor, of about forty feet in breadth and about twenty in length, at the east end of the long room at the Custom-house, gave way, and was precipitated into the King's warehouses, which lie immediately under it.

Jan. 29.—Was launched, from the dock-yard of Messrs.

Messrs. Gordons and Co., of Deptford, the steam-vessel *Enterprise*, eight hundred tons burthen, destined for the passage between this country and Calcutta. She will be fitted entirely for passengers, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant J. H. Johnson; and, according to the calculations made by her proprietors, there is every prospect of her reaching Calcutta within two months from the time of her leaving Portsmouth. With respect to fuel and machinery, every thing has been provided. As this is the first attempt to make a distant voyage by means of steam, it will form a new era in navigation.

Feb. 1.—At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of London, a report was read and unanimously agreed to, and a petition ordered to be drawn up and presented to Parliament, to repeal the Act of the 37th Henry VIII., and introduce such equitable provisions and enactments in its stead, in relation to tythes, as Parliament may deem fitting and expedient.

Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the Levant Company, a letter was read from Mr. Secretary Canning, stating that Government wished the Company should be dissolved, as the opinions as to a free trade were now so universally diffused, that a Bill would be introduced into Parliament to carry this object into execution; but that Government had no fault to find with the Company, and would retain all their agents in Greece, &c. as consuls, or as the accredited agents of the British Government.

Feb. 5.—A fire broke out this evening in the premises of a picture-frame-maker, in King-street, Goswell-street-road, which destroyed them, and the greater part of the stock and premises of Mr. Hayburn, a furniture-broker.

Feb. 7.—A fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Flockton's turpentine-manufactory, in Spa-road, Bermondsey. The manufactory was completely filled with pitch, tar, turpentine, and other combustibles, which burnt with most tremendous fury. It was confined to Mr. Flockton's property, which was reduced to a heap of ruins.

A New Club is being formed in London, for the association of individuals known for their scientific or literary attainments—men of eminence in any class of the fine arts, and others who are distinguished as liberal patrons of science, literature, or art. It is to be called the *Athenæum*, and is said to have originated with Sir Humphrey Davy. Amongst its members are the Duke of Sussex and Prince Leopold, Dukes of Bedford, Northumberland, &c.; Marquis of Bath; Earls Shaftesbury, Gower, Grosvenor, Talbot, Tankerville, Wilton; Viscounts Clive, Eastnor, Dudley and Ward; Bishops of Salisbury, Limerick, Sodor and Man; Lords Carrington, F. L. Gower, Newborough, John Russell, William Russell; Hons. H. Grey Bennet, M.P., R. Clive, G. Wynn. Spencer Wynn, Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, Sir J. Wrottesley, Dr. Butler, Rev. Mr. Thursby, Messrs. Corbet, R. Heber, M.P., T. Andrew Knight, F. Lawley, M.P., Leicester, Powlett, &c. &c. &c.

Feb. 12.—The Gazette announces the appointment of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland to be His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of France, on the occasion of His Most Christian Majesty's Coronation; and also notifies the appointment of the Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Catholic Majesty.

In sawing up an ash-tree lately, at Lambeth, a cavity was found, in which were inclosed two toads, one of them 18 inches in length, the other three inches; the largest is still living, and appears to increase in size.

MARRIAGES.

At Hackney, J. Chervet, esq. of Croydon, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of J. Pyne, esq. of Charlton-house, Berks.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house, Oxon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of F. W. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent.

F. F. Rougemont, esq. of Dulwich, to Marianne, youngest daughter of A. Glennie, esq. of Gt. James-st.

At Marylebone church, the Hon. Capt. W. Forbes, son of the Right Hon. Lord Forbes, to Horatia, daughter of Sir John G. Shaw, bart. of Kenward, Kent.

At St. James's, P. F. Watler, esq. to Miss A. Simes, of Shrewsbury.

F. B. Goldney, esq. to Anne, third daughter of S. Barlow, esq.

J. R. Birnie, esq. of Acton-green, to Harriet, only daughter of W. Jones, esq. of Fulham.

Capt. J. Watkins, to Mary Anne, only daughter of W. Watkins, esq. of Shotton, Salop.

At Ealing, H. Firby, esq. to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.

At Lewisham, Lieut. C. Goulet, R.N. to Emma, fifth daughter of the late T. Britten, esq. of Forrest-hill.

T. Adlington, esq. of Upper Tooting, to Mary, daughter of the late P. Smith, esq. of Wallbridge, Gloucestershire.

At Camberwell, E. R. Cowie, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. M. Ready, of Peckham.

At Lewisham, Capt. C. Docwra, to Miss Finch of Sydenham.

At Marylebone church, Walter Parker, son of W. Mynn, esq. of Wouldham, Kent, to Susannah Hannah, youngest daughter of W. Howard, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

The Hon. E. S. Pery, son of the Earl of Limerick, to Elizabeth Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. W. Cockayne, of Rushton-hall, Northamptonshire.

E. Bryant, esq. of Kennington, to Frances Jemima, daughter of T. B. King, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

At Lambeth, W. B. Smith, esq. of Colchester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late J. Wilde, esq.

At St. George's Hanover-square, J. Parkinson, jun., esq. of Sackville-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Parkinson, esq. of Lower Brooke-street.

Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, to Miss Hume.

At Guildford, G. Waugh, esq. of Guildford, to Mrs. Cooper.

At Marylebone, Capt. C. Hesse, 18th Hussars, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of T. Chambre, esq. of Nottingham-place.

At Kingston-upon-Thames, S. Mitchell, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, second daughter of B. Barnard, esq. of Ham Common, Surrey.

At Enfield, Captain G. Pasley, 47th regiment, to Margaret, only daughter of J. Durham, esq. of Enfield.

DEATHS.

In Devonshire-street, the Lady of Capt. Franklin, who only a few days before had left London to embark in the Arctic land expedition. This amiable and highly-gifted woman, who had been some time in a declining state of health, was distinguished in the literary world, previously to her marriage, as Miss Porden, authoress of "*The Veils*," and "*Richard Cœur de Lion*," poems of the highest order.

Lieut.-Col. H. Haldane, R.E.

James Yeo, esq. of Hampton-court Palace.

At Streatham, 85, J. Palmer, esq., late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

At

At Layton, 79, J. Cotton, esq., Deputy Master of the Trinity House.

76, J. Barber, esq. of Stanwell, Middlesex.

J. Hibberson, esq.

In Park-street, Mrs. H. Bagot, last surviving daughter of Sir W. W. Bagot.

J. Shakespeare, esq.

At Edmonton, 51, Captain Ellark.

77, N. Solomons, esq. of Great Russell-street.

At Putney, 54, Mr. F. Griesbach, after a lingering illness of two years, brought on entirely by his indefatigable application and intense study of the oboe. He was a member of the Concert of Ancient Music for the long period of 38 years, of the Philharmonic Concert from its institution, and for 25 years first oboe at the Opera House. As a performer on the oboe, he was unrivalled, and the musical world has lost one of its greatest ornaments.

At — Smith's, esq., Portland-place, Belinda, wife of Sir C. Smith, bart. of Suttons, Essex.

At Kensington, Amelia, widow of Captain J. Warburton.

In Sloane-street, Mrs. Seymour, relict of the late H. Seymour, esq. of Northbrook.

At Cornwall-terrace, Regent's-park, Kenneth Mackenzie, esq.

Harriet, wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-place, Euston-square.

At Bromley, Middlesex, J. Shuttleworth, esq.

At Hackney, 72, Lydia, relict of the late W. Watson, esq. of Homerton.

In Brunswick-square, R. Morris, esq.

In Beaumont-street, 69, Miss F. Doveton.

In Upper Phillimore-street, Kensington, Mrs. Hartlé, relict of the late Colonel Hartlé.

G. P. Carr, esq. of Edmonton.

In Sloane-street, Captain C. Forbes.

At Walworth, 86, J. Prowett, esq.

In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, the Hon. Christian Hely Hutchinson, sister of the Earl of Donoughmore.

At Upper Gower-street, 84, G. Dance, esq. R.A. and F.A.S.

At Upper Norton-street, the Right Hon. Lord Herbert Windsor Stuart.

In Marlborough-street, Kent-road, 90, R. Wheadon, esq.

At Burwood-park, Surrey, Sir J. Frederick, bart.

At Chelsea, 64, T. Smith, esq.

At Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, Mary W. Marshall, wife of Captain J. Marshall, C.B., R.N.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, 70, W. Fairlie, esq.

In Regent-street, 51, J. Woodmeston, esq. of the Royal Marines.

At Vintners' Hall, Katherine, wife of C. Martin, esq.

In Middlesex-place, Eleanor, relict of the late Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth-house, Cambridgeshire.

Margaret Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. J. P. Street, of Islington.

LIST OF SHERIFFS,

*Appointed by His Majesty, in Council,
for the Year 1825.*

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—S. B. Edwards, of Arsley, esq.

Berkshire—E. F. Maitland, of Shinfield, esq.

Buckinghamshire—J. Dupre, of Wilton Park, esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—Sir C. E. Nightingdale, of Kneesworth, bart.

Cheshire—J. S. Daintry, of Sutton, esq.

Cumberland—M. Atkinson, of Stain Gills, esq.

Cornwall—W. Baron, of Tregear, esq.

Derbyshire—Sir C. A. Hastings, of Willeley Hall, bart.

Devonshire—G. Strode, of Newnham Park, esq.

Dorsetshire—C. Spurrier, of Upton, esq.

Essex—P. Du Cane, of Braxsted Lodge, esq.

Gloucestershire—Sir J. Musgrave, of Barnsley Park, bart.

Herefordshire—T. A. Knight, of Downton Castle, esq.

Hertfordshire—T. N. Kemble, of Gubbin Park, esq.

Kent—W. G. D. Tyssen, of Foley House, esq.

Leicestershire—C. M. Phillips, of Garenden, esq.

Lincolnshire—Sir J. Trollope, of Caswick, bart.

Monmouthshire—J. Proctor, of Chepstow, esq.

Norfolk—J. Harvey, of Thorpe Lodge, esq.

Northamptonshire—Sir R. H. Gunning, of Horton, bart.

Northumberland—A. Gregson, of Bowsden, esq.

Nottinghamshire—G. Gregory, of Rempstone, esq.

Oxfordshire—Sir F. Desanges, of Aston-Rowant, knl.

Rutlandshire—J. Neal, of Bolton, esq.

Shropshire—J. W. Dod, of Clovelly, esq.

Somersetshire—J. Quantock, of Norton-sub-Hamdon, esq.

Staffordshire—Sir G. Pigot, of Patshull, bart.

County of Southampton—H. P. Delme, of Cams-Hall, esq.

Suffolk—Sir H. E. Bunbury, of Great Barton, bart.

Surrey—J. B. Hankey, of Fetcham Park, esq.

Sussex—J. H. Slater, of Newick Park, esq.

Warwickshire—C. Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey, esq.

Wiltshire—E. Warriner, of Conock, esq.

Worcestershire—T. S. Vernon, of Shrawley, esq.

Yorkshire—J. Hutton, of Marske, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthenshire—D. Jones, of P. ulglas, esq.

Pembrokeshire—G. Bowen, of Llwyn-y-gwair, esq.

Cardiganshire—E. P. Lloyd, of Wernewydd, esq.

Glamorganshire—J. Bennet, of Lalestone, esq.

Breconshire—H. Allen, of Oakfield, esq.

Radnorshire—P. R. Mynors, of Evenjob, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—T. Meyrick, of Cefncock, esq.

Carnarvonshire—H. D. Griffith, of Caerhun, esq.

Merionethshire—Postponed.

Montgomeryshire—P. Morris, of Trehelig, esq.

Denbighshire—W. Egerton, of Gresford Lodge, esq.

Flintshire—J. L. Wynne, of Plasnewydd, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. H. Perkins is appointed a chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford.

The Rev. W. Clark, M.A. to the vicarage of Wymeswold, Leicestershire.

The Rev. H. R. S. Smith, B.A. to the rectory of Little Bentley, Essex.

The Rev. A. Hopkins, B.A. to the vicarage of Clent, with the chapel of Rowley Regis annexed, Staffordshire.

The Rev. T. Naylor, B.A. has been appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

The Rev. E. J. Crawley, M.A. is appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

The Rev. J. E. Keane, M.A. is appointed Chaplain to the colony of New South Wales, and its dependencies.

The Rev. J. Radford, A.B. to the rectory of Nymet Rowland, Devon.

The Rev. J. Hoste, A.M. to the vicarage of Barwick, Norfolk.

The Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the rectory of Garveston, Norfolk.

The Rev. R. Pulleyne, to the vicarage of Sherringham, Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Wood, M.A. to the vicarage of Santhorpe, Norfolk.

The Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, to the dignity of Precentor of Rochester Cathedral.

The Rev. T. M. Davies, A.B. to the rectory of Trellifan, and vicarage of Llanfenangel Ystrad, Cardiganshire.

The Hon. and Rev. D. Massey, to be chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Massey.

The Rev. F. Woodford, Clerk, B.A. to the rectory of West Bamfylde.

The Rev. C. H. Cosens, Clerk, B.A. to the office of Chaplain to the House of Correction of Shepton-Mallet, Somerset.

The Rev. G. N. Gale, Clerk, to the curacy of Corfe.

The Rev. W. Russell, to the rectory of Chidding-ley, Essex.

The Rev. J. Brown, Chaplain to the Norfolk County Gaol.

The Rev. L. P. Baker, B.D. to the rectory of Melbourne cum Holt, Leicestershire.

The Very Rev. V. Fitzgerald, Dean of Emley, to the Deanery of Killmore.

The Rev. K. C. Packman, B.A. to the rectory of Landen-hills, Essex.

The Rev. W. H. Dickson, to the vicarage of Wistow, Yorkshire.

The Rev. N. Macleod, to the church and parish of Campsie, in the presbytery of Glasgow.

The Rev. Dr. L. Adamson, to be First Minister of the church and parish of Cupar, in the presbytery of Cupar, and county of Fife.

The Rev. G. Pearson, B.D. to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. J. W. Worthington, to the Evening Lectureship of All-hallows, Lombard-street, London.

The Rev. W. C. Madden, B.A. to the perpetual curacy of Christ's Church at Woodhouse, Huddersfield.

The Rev. W. Williamson, to the curacy of the parish church of Leeds.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In Paris, 56, the Right Hon. Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton, &c., and Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland. His Lordship married, in 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, but had no issue, and is succeeded in his title and estates by his next brother, Charles.

At Caen, Normandy, Major-General Lord Muskerrey.

In Paris, Wm. Lawless, esq., a General in the French Army, and Knight of the Legion of Honour. This gallant Officer was a Native of Dublin.

At Baltimore, in the United States, 60, Gen. R. G. Harper.

At St. Germain-en-Laye, France, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Brisco.

On Christmas-day, at Karambasar, in the Crimea, Madame Krudener.

In France, J. Wynne, only son of J. Beale, esq. of Beale Cottage, Staffordshire.

At Calcutta, G. M'Cowan, esq. M.D.

At Hanboulotti, Ceylon, the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Twistleton, D.D., Archdeacon of Colombo, only brother of Lord Say and Sele.

At Arcot, Madras, J. Humfreys, esq. of the 1st Light Cavalry.

At the Bay of Conte, in the island of Sardinia, 22, Thaddeus Porter, esq. son of Dr. Porter of Bristol.

At Geneva, Mr. C. Pictet, author of several valuable works on agriculture.

At Madras, 73, Lieut.-General Lalande.

At Bruges, T. R. Palmer, second son of Sir W. H. Palmer, bart.

At Calcutta, Major J. Canning.

At Upton Park Camp, Jamaica, Lieutenant W. H. Vinicombe, of the 50th regiment.

At Madeira, G. W. D. Stephens, esq., son of Admiral Stephens.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last Twenty-nine Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

DEPUTATIONS from London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds and Birmingham, have lately been in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, examining several of the colliery railways, and trying experiments on the locomotive engines. They have been highly gratified with the ingenuity their construction displays.

Married.] At Tynemouth, W. C. Wright, esq. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Parr, M.D. of Pentre-Parr, Caermarthenshire—At Bishopwearmouth, G. Robinson, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss E. Usherwood, of Whitby.

Died.] At Whittingham, Mrs. Crea, wife of Dr. Crea—At Newcastle, Miss P. Brunton, daughter of the late Rev. J. Brunton—At Bishopton, the Rev. R. Tatham.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Drumburgh, Sir David Hunter Blair, bart. of Brownhill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir John Hay, bart.—G. Birch, esq. of Stoney-dale, Westmoreland, to Eleanor Lucy, eldest daughter of T. Butler, esq.

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Died.] At Workington, 41, Capt. S. Martindale—At Carlisle, 26, Mr. J. Fairburn—At Gartsgill, 18, Miss E. Calvert—At Lorton, 17, G. Hughes, youngest son of R. Wade, esq. of Tuggul, Northumberland.

YORKSHIRE.

On February 13, the new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel at Pontefract was opened for divine worship. Appropriate and able sermons were preached by the Rev. R. Newton, and the Rev. T. Lesley.

During the heavy gale of wind on the evening of Wednesday the 2d February, some damage was done to several buildings in Leeds. Two ends of a chapel, building by the Methodist New Connexion, at the Bank, in this town, were blown down. The Oil-gas works, some houses at New-road-end, a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Crossley and Robinson, and a number of other buildings have received injury.

Mr. Spriggs, of Stainby, has a duck that began to lay on the 7th of October: she laid 46 nights successively, and then began to lay every other night. The eggs were sold for three halfpence a piece.

A butcher-bird was taken in a common trap-cage at

at Bridlington a short time ago, and is now alive in the possession of Mr. Rayner, druggist. From its very exhausted state when taken, its flight must have been long and rapid, probably across the German Ocean. It is wonderful to see with what dexterity this little creature destroys a small bird, which he seizes by the throat, and strangles in an instant.

Married.] At York, J. Richardson, esq. to Eliza C. Coke, daughter of the late E. Rowe, esq.—At Norton, the Rev. C. Anstey, vicar of that place, to Miss E. Grey, of Stockton.—Mr. J. Briggs, of Leeds, to Harriet, daughter of W. Cocks, esq. of Haddesdon, Herts.—At Wheldrake, R. N. Raines, esq. to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Hughes.—At the Friends' meeting-house, Rawdon, Mr. J. Thompson, to Ann, daughter of the late J. Grimshaw, esq.—J. Moorhouse, esq. of Gargrave, to Martha, youngest daughter of W. Polake, esq. of Rilston.—At York, Colin Johnstone, esq. second son of the late C. Johnstone, esq. of Drum, in the county of Monaghan, Ireland, to Maria, daughter of the late Col. Duffin, and niece of W. Duffin, esq. of York.—At Bradford, B. Kaye, esq. of Allerton-hall, to Mrs. Hirst, of Field-head, Denholme.—At Abberford, W. Mure, esq. of Caldwell, Ayrshire, to Laura, second daughter of the late W. Markham, esq. of Becca-hall.—At Rotherham, G. Birch, esq. of Stoney-dale, Westmoreland, to Eleanor Lucy, eldest daughter of T. Butler, esq.

Died.] 80, R. Warburton, esq. of Wakefield—The Rev. R. Mitton, upwards of fifty-five years minister of Harrowgate *cum* Bilton—33, J. Fawcett, esq. of Hunsley.—In York, 81, Mrs. C. Wyvill—At Spennithorne, Jane, relict of the late W. Chayler, esq.—24, Ann, wife of the Rev. W. Lindley, of St. John's, Wakefield—63, the Rev. H. Gale, A.M., rector of Escrick and Hauxwell.—At Leeds, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Rev. E. Hare.—At Market Weighton, 57, R. Sandwith, esq.—At Howden, 20, Mary, daughter of the Rev. R. Spofforth.—At Doncaster, 34, Mary Ellen, wife of the Rev. H. Torre, of Thornhill.—At Halifax, 72, Ann, relict of S. Heywood, esq. of Nottingham.—The Rev. C. Mace, M.A. rector of Holdsham—56, T. W. Davison, esq. of Haddleston-house, near Selby.

At Marchup, near Adingham, three daughters of Mr. Hugh Hudson, farmer, *viz.* Martha, on Dec. 9, aged 18 years; Mary, on the 22d, aged 16; and Ann, on the 31st, aged 12 years. And, to complete the desolation of his family, he interred, on Saturday, his son, a boy 13 years of age, and his last surviving and youngest daughter, who was only six years old. A few weeks previous to this fatal sickness, which was a putrid sore-throat, the family was a remarkably healthy one.

LANCASHIRE.

The Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, is rising rapidly into importance. The alliance between commerce and the liberal and ornamental arts, is not only very natural, but extremely beneficial. There is no branch of the former which may not feel the good effects of such a system; and we are happy to state, that the manufacturing interests of Manchester, with a munificence worthy of their wealth, have already contributed above thirty-four thousand pounds to this noble undertaking. We hope the patrons of the fine arts, throughout the kingdom, will not be slow in giving their countenance to so excellent a design.

A company has been formed at Manchester, for making a ship-canal from the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Dee, direct to Manchester.

Married.] S. Taylor, esq. of Moston and Eccleston, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Still, rector of Fonthill.

Died.] At Liverpool, J. Malonek, esq., the Prussian consul at that port—Capt. R. Crellin—45, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. D. Wray, A.M. of Manchester—R. Markland, jun. esq. of Withington—H. Bramley, esq. of Liverpool—At Liverpool, A. Hamilton, esq., late Professor of Sanscrit and Hindoo literature at the East India College, Haileybury—85, the Rev. R. Lewin.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] 29, the Rev. P. Walthall, M.A., rector of Wistaston—The Rev. — Hepinstall, of Astbury.

DERBYSHIRE.

One of the richest veins of lead ore ever discovered has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe-work (*viz.* an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shewn to visitors at Matlock-bath). The roof, sides and bottom are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the county, and one professional gentleman offered £10,000 for the ore in sight!

Married.] At Ripton, the Rev. M. Witt, to Jane Matilda, daughter of the late Mr. Kahrs, of London.

Died.] In Derby, 79, Mrs. Douglas, relict of C. Douglas, esq. of Whitton-hall, Durham—At Old Coats, near Heath, Mr. T. Greaves.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] C. Doncaster, esq. of Fisherton, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late W. Thompson, esq. of Heighton-house, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Welham, near East Retford, 75, S. Thorold, esq.—At his seat, Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, J. Bettison, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Marquis of Exeter's magnificent seat, Burghley-house, near Stamford, was near being destroyed by a fire, which broke out in the library. It proceeded, we understand, from a beam which had been injudiciously placed across the chimney, which is supposed to have caught the flames from a stove-grate, heated somewhat more than was usual. As the fire fortunately broke out in the day-time, it was speedily extinguished, and the damage done, we are happy to learn, does not amount to £100.

Lately, in digging in what is called the Abbey-close, at Torksey, near Gainsborough, a stone coffin, with the cover, in a perfect state, and enclosing a human corpse, was found; and close beside it, an urn or jar, containing two birds, but which, when exposed to the air, immediately decomposed. Several portions of the small divisions of a window, not above an inch and a quarter broad, containing coloured glass, were also found, which probably formed a part of the ancient priory.

A goose belonging to Miss Wood, of Gunby, near Colsterworth, has laid 69 eggs, and brought off 69 goslings since February 1821.

Died.] At Long Bennington, 84, W. Wilson, gent.—At Saddington, 40, N. Heycock, gent.—At Walton rectory, 29, Mary, wife of the Rev. A. E. Hobart, M.A.—At her seat, Somers-castle, Dame Esther Wray, relict of the late Sir Cecil Wray, bart.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Antiquities.—There is a small close near the village of Langham, in Rutland, which, for many centuries, has been known by the name of the Chapel Close, and it is supposed, from the rise of the ground in one part of it, that formerly a Romish chapel stood upon the spot. There are no records giving an account of it, but it is thought to have been destroyed long before the Reformation. This ground is now in the occupation

occupation of Mr. John Messing, of Langham, and the parishioners are making a pit, through the spot, for stone to repair the roads,—in which the workmen have found, at different times, eight complete human skeletons, one of which measured considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg-bone, and at the bottom of the arm-bone lay a ring, which is supposed to have been on the finger of the deceased. No remains of a coffin of any kind have been found. The ring was so much decayed that it broke into pieces. They have likewise found five pieces of silver coin, about the size of an old sixpence, but are worn very thin. There is an ancient figure of some monarch on them, with a Latin inscription hardly visible. One figure seems like that of some saint. A small copper coin, the size of a farthing, has also been dug up; the date is much defaced, but seems to be 850, which makes it near a thousand years old, and it is therefore supposed to have been coined in the reign of Athelwolf, who died in 856.—A great deal of melted lead and slate have been found, and some small bits of beautiful pavement, &c. The hill is dug about half-way through, and it is conjectured that something still more curious will be discovered.

Died.] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. Stones—Mary, second daughter of H. Walker, gent., of Beaumont-lees.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Litchfield, B. Gibbins, esq. of Birches-green, near Birmingham, to Eliza Lucy, youngest daughter of the late C. Leonard, esq. of Hampstead.

Died.] At Ingestre, the Hon. and Rev. J. Chetwynd Talbot.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The new road from Birmingham to Pershore, is to pass through Edgbaston and Ipsley in Warwickshire, and Northfield, King's Norton, Alvechurch, Bordesley, Tardebigg, Redditch, Feckenham, Inkherrow, Kington, Naunton Beauchamp, Peopleton, Pinvin, and Pershore, Worcestershire.

Died.] 30, R. B. Phillips, esq. of Green-lanes Villa—85, J. Downes, esq. of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hales Owen, W. Shelley, esq. of Newcastle, to Hannah, daughter of A. Parker, esq. of Oldbury—At Edgmond, the Rev. C. Meredith, A.M. to Anne, eldest daughter of W. Briscoe, esq. of Caynton-house—At Ellesmere, R. Golightly, esq. to Margaret, third daughter of J. Boydell, esq. of Kilhendre, Flintshire—T. Bowdler, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Hill, of Ludlow—P. Watler, esq. to Anne, second daughter of the late W. Simes, esq. of College-hill, near Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Moor-park, near Ludlow, 50, R. Salway, esq. He was of a very ancient Norman origin, his family being descended from Humphrey de Salway, of Kunke, Staffordshire, and himself, maternally, from the Lords Folliot, of Stonehouse. In 1795, he married Isabella, daughter of J. H. Baugh, esq. of Stonehouse, and is succeeded in his estate by J. Salway, esq., his only son.

At Oswestry, Mary, relict of the late G. Stoakes, esq.—73, Mrs. E. Hudson, of Ludlow—Arthur, fourth son of the Rev. T. Hodges, A.M. of Ludlow—79, J. Wilde, esq. of Harnage, near Shrewsbury—Frances Mary, wife of D. Childe, esq. of Brace Meole, near Shrewsbury—At Pradoc, 15, Miss Kenyon, the eldest daughter of the Hon. T. Kenyon.

WORCESTER.

Married.] At Hallow, F. Bannatyne, esq. youngest

son of the late General Bannatyne, to Emma Elizabeth, only child of the late J. Meeham, esq.—At Severn Stoke, J. M'Cabe, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Miss Martin, only daughter of Colonel Martin—At Stourport, the Rev. C. Wharton, to Miss M. A. Crane, of Wribbenhall—At Spetchley, R. A. Parsons, esq., second son of the Rev. R. A. Parsons, of St. Mary's-hall, Market-Drayton, to Miss Jane Hanbury, of Spetchley—R. Francis, esq. of Droitwich, to Miss Lyttleton, of Wick, near Worcester—At Worcester, Capt. C. O. Aveline, to Eliza, eldest daughter of A. Maud, esq. of Worcester.

Died.] At Malvern, 20, Eliza, youngest daughter of the late W. Parry, esq. of Arkstone-house, Herefordshire—34, W. Holbrook, esq. of Worcester, son of W. Holbrook, esq. of Ledbury—The Lady of Sir E. Mostyn, bart.—At Wainwright-house, Miss F. Sandon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, H. Rudge, esq. of Leominster, to Eliza, daughter of J. Barrett, esq. of Prior's-court—J. Mathews, esq. of Biddleston-Langarron, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Leveidge, of Newent, Gloucester.

Died.] At King's Pyon, 40, C. Carpenter, esq.—Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Cawood, of Bewdley—At Treereece, Langarron, 85, E. Miles, esq.—At Hereford, 85, Mrs. Colbach—64, Mrs. Ann Bethell—At Monnington on Wye, 50, the Rev. D. Lewis.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A Royal Charter of Henry the Sixth, granted to Bristol, has lately been discovered. The contents of this charter are peculiarly interesting, as it is the only one which contains a schedule of rates for *shipping* as well as *goods*. Vessels were then charged 6d. which now pay 40s. and the different articles of merchandize were proportionately low.

Jan. 21.—A fire broke out in the market-place at Bristol, which destroyed the whole of the Market-house, from High-street to the Crown Cellar, including the shop of Messrs. Council and Jennings, grocers.

At a meeting held at Cheltenham, on the 25th January, it was resolved to form a Gloucestershire Fire and Life Assurance Company, with a capital of One Million, divided into ten thousand shares of £100 each.—£200,000 was immediately subscribed.

There is in the possession of an inhabitant of Cheltenham, a Roman coin of the reign of Vespasian, who died A.D. 79. It is of silver, and in excellent nay, in uncommon preservation. On one side is the bust of the Emperor, encircled by the word "Vespasianus;" and on the reverse, "the Eternal City" is represented by a female figure, very similar, indeed, as to position, to the "Britannia" of our modern English coin. The ancient helmet protects the head; in the left hand is a spear, and in the right a globe, on which "the Herald Mercury" stands, as if "new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill." On either side of the figure are the words, "Urbs Roma."

Married.] At Bristol, T. P. Peterson, esq. of Mangotsfield-house, to Eleanor Rush, only daughter of W. J. Parker, esq. of Walton, Somerset—Captain H. Windsor, to Miss E. Sambrook—J. M'Cabe, esq. M.D. of Cheltenham, to Miss Martin, only daughter of Colonel Martin, of Severn Stoke, Worcestershire—At Oxenhall, Mr. W. Bower of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Turner, of Everton, Lancashire—At Elberton, A. Ward, esq. of New Leaze-house, Olveston, to Martha, only child of T. Johnson, esq. of Elberton—At Clifton, D. Stanton, to Elizabeth, widow of the late J. A. Simpson, esq. of Calcutta—At Bristol, James, son of the late G. Bengough, esq. to Sarah, only daughter of W. Tuprall, esq.—At Dursley, S. Clutterbuck, esq.

esq. to Elizabeth, second daughter of the Rev. T. Pruett—At Trevethin, — Waddington, esq. of Usk Castle, to Maria, daughter of T. Edwards, esq.—R. Hunt, esq. to Emmeline Mary, daughter of J. Elton, esq. of Bristol.

Died.] At Driffild, near Cirencester, 72, the Rev. Richard Dennison Cumberland, for nearly half a century constant resident Rector of that parish, and Harnhill. Unalterably attached to that healthy spot, and having christened nearly half of his parishioners, he considered it always as his proper home; and seeking no farther preferment, ended his days in tranquillity among them. His descent was from Dennison Cumberland, Archdeacon of Northampton, whose son was the celebrated Richard Cumberland, Bishop of Peterborough, the author of *Sanconiatho's Phœnician History*, the *Law of Nature*, and a *Treatise on Hebrew Weights and Measures*, &c. He was also grandson to John Cumberland, whose noble invention of bending ship-timber, by means of steam, in cases of sand, has been the means of saving millions to this country, and in which he expended a large fortune, without receiving any adequate reward. He has left only one daughter, married to the Rev. J. P. Jones, A.M. of Brecon, and a widow, who is inconsolable for his loss. His ancestry on the maternal side is equally honourable, being in a direct line from the renowned Admiral Balchen, who was lost in the ship *Victory*, and to whose memory Government erected a monument in Westminster Abbey.

At Painswick, 73, Mrs. E. Burdock—At Olveston vicarage, Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Charlton—At Clifton Hot-wells, Mrs. M. W. Allen, relict of the Rev. J. Allen—At Cheltenham, Capt. Murray, of the 22d Foot—At Northfield, Cheltenham, E. Bradshaw, M.D.—At the Spa, Gloucester, Mrs. Allen, wife of J. H. Allen, esq. M.P., and daughter of Lord Robert Seymour—In Bristol, 65, Gloriana Margaretta, wife of J. L. M'Adam, esq.—At Cheltenham, 57, Mrs. Haldane, relict of General Haldane—At Bristol, 70, Mrs. M. Hughes. She was the writer of the pieces published by the Unitarian Tract Society—Emma, third daughter of P. Miles, esq. M.P. of Leigh-court, near Bristol—At Clifton, 47, Mrs. E. Lancaster. Her death was occasioned by the fright and bruises that she received from an over-driven cow—82, Diana, wife of the Very Rev. J. Plumptre, Dean of Gloucester—At Gloucester-spa, Caroline Louisa Jane, second daughter of J. Wedgewood, esq.—At Cheltenham, 53, Mrs. S. Evans—At Chipping-Sudbury, upwards of 100! Sarah Dando—At Abbey Cottage, near Stroud, Mr. H. Bradley—60, B. Charlery, esq. of Bristol—At Twnewydd, Bedwelty, Monmouthshire, 27, the Rev. J. James.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A liberal subscription has commenced at Oxford, for the purpose of rebuilding St. Thomas's parish church, on a larger scale than the present one, which is in a very dilapidated state.

Married.] P. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop-house, to Elizabeth, daughter of F. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent—At Oxford, C. Gunning, esq. of Brompton, Middlesex, to Sarah, daughter of the late Mr. S. Brown, of Oxford.

Died.] 90, T. Wapshott, esq. of Chipping-Norton—83, the Rev. T. R. Berkeley, D.D., Rector of Wootton, and of Rugby, Warwickshire—At Oxford, 67, Mrs. Whitchurch—At Oxford, 79, Mr. J. Parlour—At the house of the Rev. V. Thomas, Holywell, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Williams.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Jan. 26.—A fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Grave, at Warfield, Berks, which destroyed a barn

and out-building, and a quantity of corn. A reward of fifty guineas is offered for the discovery of the incendiaries.

The extensive paper-mills of Mr. Evans, at South Morton, near Wallingford, were destroyed by fire, on the night of the 12th February. The whole of the machinery and stock of paper were consumed, in value £7,000, for which amount they were insured.

Married.] Rev. T. W. Champnes, rector of Fulmer, Bucks, to Miss Langford, of Eton College—At Greenham-chapel, Berks, Major H. B. Lane, R.A. to Jane, eldest daughter of the late A. Thompson, esq.—H. Ormond, esq. of Wantage, Berks, to Emma, second daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, of West Lavington—At Hurley, Berks, Captain the Hon. C. Leonard Irby, R.N., fourth son of Lord Boston, to Frances, second daughter of J. Mangles, esq.

Died.] At Bisham Abbey, 82, George Vansittart, esq., formerly M.P. for Bucks—18, T. H. Wilberforce, second son of the Rev. Legh Richmond, of Turvey, Beds—Mrs. Shaw, wife of the Rev. — Shaw, of Wantage—At Salthill, Ann Sainthill, wife of Captain R. Thew—At Wytham Abbey, 13, the Hon. Albemarle Bertie, second son of the Earl and Countess of Abingdon—At Rowsham, near Aylesbury, Mrs. Lucas, wife of J. Lucas, esq.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORD.

Married.] The Rev. J. Donne, M.A. vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Mary, eldest daughter of M. Dobson, esq.—E. Fisher, esq. of Northaw, Herts, to Susannah, eldest daughter of Mr. W. C. Smith—At Offley, Herts, the Rev. Henry du Cane, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late J. Sowerby, esq. of Putteridge-bury, Herts—At Amptill, Beds, G. W. Chapman, esq. of Windsor, to Harriet, only daughter of S. Davis, esq. of Amptill.

Died.] At the Rectory-house, St. Mary's, Bedford, the Rev. W. C. Cumming—Jane, the wife of the Rev. W. Parsley, vicar of Yardley, Herts.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] 43, The Rev. J. Mills, rector of Little Isham—At Marsden, Mrs. J. Hoare, widow of the late Rev. J. Hoare, D.D.—Mrs. Cooke, wife of T. A. Cooke, esq. of Peterborough—At Barnwell Castle, 80, Mrs. Oddie, wife of H. B. Oddie, esq.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The Master and Fellows of Peterhouse have recently augmented the patronage of their College, by founding two Fellowships and four Scholarships, the stipends of which are to be paid from the proceeds of the very liberal donation of the Rev. Francis Gisborne, M.A., formerly Fellow of that Society. The Fellows and Scholars on this new foundation are to bear the name of the donor.

Married.] J. E. Fordham, esq. of Melbourne-bury, to Harriet, second daughter of J. Gurney, esq. King's Counsel.

Died.] Eleanor, wife of Sir E. Nightingale, bart. of Kneesworth-house, Cambridgeshire—At Papworth Hall, C. M. Cheere, esq., M.P. for Cambridge—The Rev. T. Walker, of Brampton, near Huntingdon, to Miss J. Jackson, of Boston.

NORFOLK.

Jan. 22.—A large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills near Cromer, called Lighthouse-hills, which are at that place about two hundred and fifty feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself, below the low-water-mark, about three hundred yards from the cliff; it is calculated that it now covers upwards of twelve acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart-loads.

Married.

Married.] At Great Rainham, C. Loftus, esq. to Jane, daughter of the late Colonel Dixon—At Middleton, W. Lane, esq. of Lynn Regis, to Mary, second daughter of E. Everard, esq.

Died.] 62, The Rev. J. L. Girdlestone, vicar of Sherringham—At Little Shoring, Mrs. Powell.

SUFFOLK.

Extraordinary Fact.—A horse, the property of R. Gurney, esq., at his farm at Higham, near Bury, was taken ill with the cholera on Wednesday se'nnight, and died on the following morning. On opening the carcase, there was found in the paunch an immense live toad, which is supposed to have been swallowed when quite small, and, from the length of time it had been there, was nearly the colour of a frog. The toad is now in the possession of Mr. Arbourn, veterinary surgeon, Dunstall-green.

Married.] The Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, of Nether Hall, to Eliza Caroline, daughter of G. B. Tyndale, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Died.] The Rev. G. Ion, rector of Thorndon—At Lavenham, 75, the Rev. J. Buck, M.A.—46, Mrs. Norman, of Gazely—At Hoo-hall, 18, J. E. Catling, only son of W. Catling, esq.—At Lowestoff, 91, Mrs. M. Arnold, relict of A. Arnold, esq.—Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Captain J. Macfarland, R.N., of Stretton.

ESSEX.

Married.] R. Gadsden, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Field, of Layton—At Wormingford, R. C. Salmon, esq. of Beaumont-hall, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of A. Constable, esq. of Wormingford-hall—At Earl's-colme, J. P. Burrows, esq. of London, to Henrietta, second daughter of the late Rev. T. Carwardine, of Colne Priory—At Kelvedon, the Rev. J. B. Story, vicar of Great Try, to Martha, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Romaine, of Castlehill-lodge, Reading, Berks.

Died.] Belinda, wife of Sir C. Smith, bart. of Suttons—At Colchester, the Rev. T. Dakins—At Chelmsford, 63, Mrs. Collis.

KENT.

Discoveries at Rochester Cathedral.—The Dean, Archdeacon, and Chapter of this truly interesting fabric have determined to restore the interior of the building to its primitive state, as far as the existing authorities will allow. Mr. Cottingham, the architect employed on the occasion, commenced the improvements a few days ago, by taking down the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, which has brought to view the whole of the original composition at the east end of the choir, consisting of three beautiful gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the 13th century; and on scraping off the white-wash, the decorations of the high altar appeared in nearly all their pristine glory; consisting of birds and beasts, *fleurs-de-lis*, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. In addition to this interesting display of architectural elegance, another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at their zenith of splendour, the reign of Edward the Third; when every power of the human mind seemed so pre-eminently conspicuous. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the workmanship of the statue

before us is so excellently brought forward in the crozier, mitre, and robes, which are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched—the crozier with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour, with gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered. A part of the architectural decorations of the tomb have also been found; the beautiful carving, gilding, and colouring of which, place them among the most perfect specimens of Gothic art. Of this elegant monument and its incomparably fine effigy not the slightest mention has ever been made; it is therefore fair to conclude, that to the various able and laborious antiquaries who have written on the antiquities of this church they were utterly unknown.

Married.] At Canterbury, P. Carew, esq. son of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, to Mrs. Susannah Frances, relict of the late H. Cadogan, esq.—At Greenwich, J. Leake, esq. to Mary, daughter of J. Walpole, esq. of Croom's-hill—At Tunbridge, T. B. Owen, esq. of St. Mary-le-bone, London, to Miss C. Chaloner, of Tunbridge Wells.

Died.] 81, J. Copley, esq. of Margate—At Harbledown, near Canterbury, 72, J. Horsley, esq.—At Buckland, near Dover, 60, Mrs. Sayer, wife of B. Sayer, esq.—At Greenwich, Elizabeth, wife of H. Francis, esq.—At Bexley, 83, Frances, relict of A. Gell, esq.—Mrs. Hamilton, relict of the late T. Hamilton, esq. of Bromley.

SUSSEX.

A few weeks since, a labourer employed in digging flints near Hollingbury Castle (the ancient earth-work or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stanmer) discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a brass instrument, called a celt: a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely on the extremities; and four armillæ, or bracelets for the wrists, of a very peculiar shape. All these instruments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre but little inferior to burnished gold. They are clearly of either Roman or Anglo-Roman origin, and probably were buried on or near the site of interment of the individual to whom they belonged. We understand Mr. Mantell, of Castle-place, in this town, the possessor of these curious relics, purposes laying them before the Antiquarian Society. The flint diggers have recently discovered several urns containing burnt human bones; but, we believe, nothing peculiarly interesting has been observed, except the antiquities above described.

A gentleman of Rye has, it is said, by some ingenious chemical process, produced an essence of malt and hops, which gives beer of any strength, and of genuine flavour, by the addition of water only; and it is further said, that he intends shortly to offer his essence to the public, under the sanction of letters patent.

Married.] The Rev. J. Broadwood, to Charlotte, daughter of J. King, esq. of Loxwood—At Hastings, G. J. Ashburnham, esq. to Hannah, daughter of Mr. Glazer—At East Lavant, Captain H. Holmes, to Jane, second daughter of G. Henty, esq. of Ferring.

Died.] At Chichester, 80, the Rev. M. Tugwell, residentiary and precentor of that cathedral—At Brighton,

Brighton, 63, the Rev. P. G. Tomkyns, LL.D., late of Buckinhill-park, Herefordshire—At Hastings, 44, T. W. Hetherington, esq. of Walthamstow—At Brighton, Alexander, youngest son of A. Riley, esq.—At Hastings, Major J. Sharp, of Kincarratie, Perthshire—At Brighton, Sir John Shee, bart. of Lockleys, Herts. At Brighton, 72, H. Verral, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Jan. 23, a fire broke out at Andover, which destroyed a public house and six other houses.

Venerable Society.—On the 12th Feb., twenty-seven inhabitants of Portsmouth met together at the Rainbow Tavern, St. George's-square, whose united ages amounted to 2,361 years. They were regaled, by a well-wisher to old age, with refreshment, and parted in hopes of another meeting in a short time. The oldest attendant was William Treadzel, aged 95; the youngest, John Cook, aged 80 years and one month.

Married.] — Hawker, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Stevens, of Clifton—At Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, F. F. Sankey, esq. R.N. of Minchinhampton, Gloucester, to Miss F. L. Woolley—At Southampton, the Rev. L. Fowler, son of the Bishop of Ossory, to Elizabeth, daughter of O. Wynne, esq. M.P.—At Eling, C. Wilkinson, esq. of London, to Ann, second daughter of G. B. Harrison, esq. R.N.—At Gosport, Lieut. Pilford, 67th regt., to Miss Chapman, of Gosport.

WILTSHIRE.

An accidental fire broke out at Warminster, which at first threatened to be very destructive; but through the intrepid exertions of the firemen, and the prompt assistance of the inhabitants of all ranks, aided by a good supply of water, the damage was chiefly confined to five dwellings, all of which were insured.

Died.] At Malmsbury, 75, Mrs. M. Skey, relict of the late Rev. W. Skey, of Wickwar, Gloucestershire—At Woolverton, Mere, Wilts, 79, F. Faugoin, esq.—At Trowbridge, 72, G. Waldron, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society, with a Library and Public Museum, is now establishing in Yeovil.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Markets at Bridgewater, on Tuesday 25th January, it was resolved to erect a new and commodious market-house, from a design by Mr. Carver.

Bath Literary Institution.—On Friday the 21st ult., this splendid establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Scarcely a century and a half ago the warm springs were in little better state than when they were first discovered as a morass by the Royal Briton. The morass for many centuries covered the ruins of a Roman temple, dedicated with the spirit of piety, which was strangely intermixed with pagan idolatry and military ambition, to the virgin representative of divine wisdom. The Queen of Charles II. drank the waters from a plain cistern. In the 18th century, Bath grew suddenly from a village, or something little superior, to a noble city.—Sir George Gibbes, M.D., delivered, according to previous arrangement, the Inaugural Lecture.

Married.] At Bathwick, J. H. Lavicount, esq. to Amelia, only child of D. Dent, esq.—At Larford, J. Bowering, esq. 89, to the widow of J. Crocker, esq. of Ninehead—Captain Towells, of Bridgewater, to Miss Petter—At Bedminster, J. Roberts, esq. of Somerset Villa, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. J. Harries—At Winscombe, J. Caple, esq. of Paddingham Cottage, to Miss A. Dean, of Wood-

borough—S. H. Brown, esq. of Ballymony-bog, Ireland, to Mrs. McDougal, widow of Admiral McDougal—At Bath, W. Spencer, esq. of Hockington-hall, Essex, to Miss M. Williams, of Bath—R. C. Phillips, of Shepton Mallet, to Susan, second daughter of T. Tulk, esq. of Sturminster, Newton Dorset—At Bath, the Rev. S. T. Gully, to Anne, daughter of the late W. H. Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell, Wilts.—At Wedmore, the Rev. W. White, to Jane, only child of B. Tyley, esq.—At Chipstable, John, youngest son of J. Mogridge, esq. of Ashburton, to Elizabeth Langder, second daughter of W. Stone, esq. of Withycombe-house.

Died.] At Witton, near Taunton, Mrs. Muttelbury, a respectable old lady aged 90, who, it is said, had the honour to be foster-mother to his present majesty—At Bedminster, Henrietta, fourth daughter of H. Visger, esq. consul for the United States to the Port of Bristol—Mrs. Pittard, wife of the Rev. S. R. Pittard, of Rodwell, near South Petherton—N. Dalton, esq. of Shanks-house—At Bath, R. Harborne, esq.—Captain Blanch—R. Bendyshe, esq.—At Great Elm, the Rev. R. Blakeney, LL.B.—At Bath, the Rev. J. Maule, M.A. rector of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire—Elizabeth Clegg Rodie, daughter of the late T. Rodie, esq. of Liverpool—Charles, son of T. Pycroft, esq.—J. Macglashan, esq.—At Bath, 67, the Rev. B. Thicken, of Broughton-hall, Oxfordshire—At Bath, Ann Elizabeth, the wife, and Mary, the daughter, of J. Rouse, esq. of Blenheim-house, Southampton—At Yarford-house, near Taunton, 48, T. Cogan, esq.—At Bath, Mary, the wife of Rear Admiral Williams—J. Bailey, esq. late of Frome Selwood—At Holwell, Wm. Warry, esq.—Elizabeth, wife of P. Layne, esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Frampton, R. Dodgson, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Smith, of Taunton.

Died.] At Poole, on Jan. 4, five weeks after the birth of a son, 29, Ursula, the wife of I. Seager, esq. alderman of that town—At Upper Backhampton, near Dorchester, 76, P. Meggs, esq.—72, M. Miller, esq.—Mrs. Henning, wife of W. Henning, esq. of Frome-house, near Dorchester—Charlotte Florence, eldest daughter of J. Appleyard, esq. of Portland.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Chamber of Exeter intend extending the canal there to such a distance as will enable ships to enter it at all times of the tide; by which means vessels will not experience that detention they have hitherto had to encounter.

The inhabitants of Exeter have agreed to erect two market-places; one between Gandy-street and North-street; another between South-street and John-street.

A destructive fire happened at the large woollen-manufactory belonging to Mr. Reed, of Monkleigh, near Great Torrington, by which the whole of the machinery, buildings, &c. were made one entire ruin. The loss is estimated at about £1,500, of which £900 is insured.

Organic Remains in Kent's Hole, and Chudleigh Cave.—The celebrated Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Oxford, Mr. Buckland, has been on a visit to Lord Clifford, in company with Sir Thomas Acland, and has examined the cave at Chudleigh, known by the name of the Pixy's Hole; here he penetrated the stalagmite, and sunk to the depth of three or four feet, and found various remains of antediluvian animals: such as the hyæna, the deer, the bear, &c. The depth of the den where these remains are found is a matter only of conjecture, but the discovery is, we understand, to be followed up. The Professor has also visited Kent's Hole,

Hole, and commenced his operations in the two caves where Mr. Northmore had made his original discoveries; among other treasures we hear that Mr. Buckland discovered the blade of a knife belonging to the ancient Britons, made of flint, about two inches and a half long, and half an inch broad. The public, we understand, are likely, in the course of the present year, to have the gratification of perusing an account of these antediluvian curiosities in the expected new edition of Mr. Buckland's work, if not also from the pen of Mr. Northmore.

Married.] At Exeter, H. Passmore, esq. to Emily Macleod, third daughter of the late J. Rollo, esq. M.D.—J. Lang, esq. to Celia, daughter of J. Lang, esq. of Ipplepen—The Rev. H. T. Tucker, rector of Uplime, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. Mitchell, of Cotleigh—At Ringmore, W. Boden, jun. esq. to Miss Bennett, daughter of T. Bennett, esq.—At Plympton, the Rev. J. C. Jones, D.D., rector of Exeter College, Cambridge, to Charlotte, relict of Captain Crawford, R.N.—At Torquay, the Rev. W. Gretton, son of the dean of Hereford, to Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. Ireland, vicar of Frome, Somerset—At Plymouth, Major Hollwell, R.A. to Amelia, daughter of the late Captain Elphinstone, R.N.—At Berry Pomeray, J. Collier, jun. esq. of Plymouth, to Harriett, daughter of J. Windeatt, esq. of Bridgetown.

Died.] At Ugborough, 87, J. White, esq.—At Halberton, near Tiverton, F. Southerton, esq. M.D.—At Barnstaple, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. H. Gardiner—Elizabeth, relict of R. C. Chamberlain, esq. of Exeter—At Plymouth, Lieut. W. Hill, R.N. At Harford, near Barnstaple, 76, W. Thorne, esq.—At Whimble, the widow of the late E. Brooke, esq. of Honiton—At Salcomb, W. Jackson, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Penryn, Captain J. Boucant, to Mary Thomas, daughter of J. Miller, esq.—The Rev. C. Lethbridge, rector of Stoke Climsland, to Mrs. Hartop, widow of S. Hartop, esq. of South Sydenham, Devon—Captain J. P. James, to Elizabeth, second daughter of G. S. Hall, esq. of Pendennis Castle—At Truro, Captain T. H. Phillips, to Miss J. Stokes.

Died.] At Truro, 84, J. Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, Devon—87, Mr. J. Bettison.

WALES.

W. A. Maddocks, esq. M.P. has been superintending the formation of a new harbour, &c. at Tremadoc. A rail-road to the slate quarries of Lord Newborough, and others, over the Tremadoc embankments, has also been planned and surveyed, which will form an outlet for the mineral and agricultural produce of a very extensive and fertile district, hitherto in a great measure excluded from the market.

Married.] At Wrexham, the Rev. J. Kendall, to Miss S. Hill, daughter of T. Hill, esq. of Stanney-hall, Cheshire—Mr. J. B. Bevan, of Cardigan, to Miss Gwyther, of Park, near Tenby—At Mold, Flintshire, Mr. Watkins, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late W. Herbert, esq. of Rhiwbren, Cardiganshire.

Died.] At Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, Mrs. Caldecot, wife of W. L. Caldecot, esq.—52, J. Greenfield, esq. of Brynderwen—At Nantclavdy, Denbighshire, R. H. Kenrick, esq.—At Lwyndwuris, Cardiganshire, Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. T. Griffith—70, the Rev. H. Beynon, upwards of 43 years vicar of Llanavanvaur, Breconshire—At her seat, Lwyn Own, Denbighshire, 63, Miss Stead—At Milford, Mrs. Corbyn, wife of M. Corbyn, esq. R.N.—At Llandeilo, Edward William, youngest son of W. Webber, esq. of Exmouth—At Glanhannett, Mrs.

Tomkins, late of Dongrey-hall, Flintshire—At Merrixtion-house, Pembroke, 66, the Rev.—Evans.

SCOTLAND.

Lately, while some workmen were employed in digging a new road on the estate of Drumduan, near Forres, belonging to Colonel Fraser, H.E.I. C.S., a gentleman happened to pass, when they were levelling the Gallow-hill, about 200 yards east of Nelson's monument, and directed their attention to a particular spot, where they found a human skeleton, entire, and in good preservation. The shoes were also found, containing the sinews of the feet, quite fresh. The circumstances connected with this discovery are curious, and indisputably true. About eighty years ago, a soldier was sentenced to be shot for desertion, and, to heighten the impression, he was led out from the gaol of Forres to the Gallow-hill, dressed in his grave-clothes, on a St. Lawrence market-day. The runner, who had stopped at Burn-end (formerly a public-house, about two miles east from Forres), arrived about an hour after the sentence had been executed, with, among other despatches, a reprieve for the poor fellow. The spot where the skeleton was found was generally known by the name of the "Sodger's Grave;" and there are two or three of the inhabitants who remember the day on which he was shot. It is not long since the man who made the coffin (James Smith) died. Part of the shoe is in the possession of our informant. Several skeletons were found in the immediate neighbourhood, which, we presume, without any great violation of probability, may have lain there since the celebrated battle against the Danes and Norwegians. We are strengthened in this opinion, when we reflect that the hieroglyphic obelisk to the memory of Swenno, the Danish King, is within a quarter of a mile of the place.

The Ermine.—A few days ago, a little animal was caught in a gentleman's grounds, a few miles from Glasgow, which, upon examination, turned out to be the true ermine. It was kept in life for a few days by the gardener; but it unfortunately died, supposed from the want of its proper food.

Married.] At Douglas, Isle of Man, S. Hibbert, esq. M.D. of Edinburgh, to the Hon. Mrs. Scott, daughter of the late Lord Henry Murray.—At Moffat, Captain Marshbank, to Miss M. Dickson—At Edinburgh, T. Rickman, esq. of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, daughter of G. Miller, esq. of Hope-park, Mid Lothian—At Drumsheugh-house, Sir D. H. Blair, bart. of Brown-hill, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir J. Hay, bart.—At Edinburgh, W. Scott, esq. of the 15th Hussars, eldest son of Sir Walter Scott, bart. to Jane, only daughter of J. Jobson, esq. of Lochore, Fifeshire—At Kirkakly, T. L. Dundas, esq. R.N. to Margaret, daughter of Dr. Johnstone, of Kirkaldy—At Edinburgh, A. Messer, esq. to Miss Cockburn—The Rev. J. Brown, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. Forrester, of Kilrenny—At Glasgow, the Rev. T. Mitson, of Cormiston, to Eleanor, daughter of D. McHaffie, esq. of Overton.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Ann Dorothea, daughter of the late W. Bootle, esq. and relict of Sir Peper Arden, master of the rolls, afterwards Lord Avanley—At Commertrees, 102, Elizabeth Shearer; she had lived as servant in the same family during three generations—At Edinburgh, the Hon. Clara Melville Murray, daughter of Lord Elibank—At Morton, Lieut.-Gen. A. Trotter—At the Manse of Campsie, Mrs. E. A. Stirling, relict of the Rev. Mr. Lampsie, and third daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, bart.—At Woodburn, near Kirkintullock, J. Buchanan, esq. of Catbeth—Miss M. Bruce, eldest daughter of the late J. Bruce, esq. sheriff of Clackmannanshire

mannanshire—At Edinburgh, Lady Hay Dalrymple, of Park—D. Greig, esq.—J. Campbell, esq.—Mrs. G. Russell—75, J. Leven, esq. sen. late of Burnt-islands.

IRELAND.

The disposal of the Deanery of Kilmore, embracing the parishes of Kilmore and Ballintemple, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dean Magendie, is vested in the Government, and has been given to the Very Rev. Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Emley, and Rector of Castleraghan, county of Cavan. The Rectory of Kildallen, vacant from the same cause, and which is in the gift of the Bishop of Kilmore, has been given to the Rev. Marcus Beresford, son to his Lordship.

Married.] John Edmond, eldest son of J. E. Browne, bart. of Johnstown, county of Dublin, to

Mrs. Admiral McDougall, late of Bath—At Dunsdalk, J. W. Stratton, esq., nephew of the late Earl of Roden, to Magdalene, only child of the late J. Reid, esq. of Edinburgh—J. G. Hatton, esq. of the county of Wexford, eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Hatton, to Augusta Jane, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Benson.

Died.] The Hon. Valentine Lawless, eldest son of Lord Cloncurry—In Dublin, Mrs. Lawless, wife of the above—The Very Rev. W. Magendie, D.D. of Danesfort, dean of Kilmore—At Affume, county of Waterford, the Rev. W. Poer—At Derrinane, 97, Maurice O'Connell, esq. His property, £4,000 per annum, he has bequeathed to his nephew Counsellor O'Connell—At the house of J. Creery, esq. Tundrajee, Ann Loftie, daughter of the late Rev. M. Rutton—At Killester, near Dublin, Lord Viscount Newcomen.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. F., jun., on Machinery, the Corn Laws, and Condition of the Labouring Poor, is too diffuse for our purpose. On such subjects we prefer a few facts to a great deal of declamation.

An Essay on Crime, however ingenious, would be, we suspect, too abstract and metaphysical for the taste of our readers.

Our Poetical Correspondents will, we hope, excuse us for being a little fastidious in our selection. Even those who favour us occasionally with very beautiful articles, may now and then hastily transmit, what in their more deliberate judgment they will thank us for suppressing. We hope to make a niche in our little Temple of the Muses, an enviable distinction.

Dr. Campbell has written to explain the two errors pointed out by our Reviewer, "in the Preface of his Work" (Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots) in our last Number. "The ellipsis after the words 'to' (that of) 'the reign of the second Charles,' was caused (he informs us) by the compositor. And the compiler being confined to his bed, left the small article appended to the Preface, to the revision of a person who has altered the sense—or rather by altering a word, made bad English. It should run, as per errata, "To many readers of good sense and fine feeling, the nature of the subject treated of, will make me appear as an opponent of Mary, &c." Dr. C., in other parts of his letter (which, if we could find room, we would insert entire), seems to imagine that the criticism alluded to, has been dictated by personal animosity. We have compared the critique with the work; and we think that if Dr. C. does so again, he will perceive that if any feeling of resentment has sharpened the style of the Reviewer, it can be no other than what might be excited by the unnecessary insult offered to the memory of another Queen, whose cause we never shall be ashamed of advocating. At the same time we think we can venture to assure Dr. C., that no feeling of a personal nature has entered into the mind of the writer of the criticism in question; and we do assure all our readers, that we will never knowingly permit either personal resentments or personal favour to interfere in the critical departments of the M. M.

Axioms of Religious Polity, by COMMON SENSE, came too late for insertion in the present Number; but shall appear in our next. It will undoubtedly be pleasing to the readers of the M. M. to perceive, that though the time naturally will come when children must quit the paternal mansion and learn to shift for themselves, a friendly correspondence can still be kept up between the parent and his offspring.

Dr. Jarrold's valuable and philosophical paper on the Influence of early Impressions on the future Character, has been received, and will enrich our ensuing Number.

The requisite characters for the illustration of the second part of Egyptian Researches are in preparation, and it is hoped will be in readiness for our ensuing Number.

R. C. does not seem to be aware, that the logographic plan he recommends has already been tried, and failed. The office of The Times, in Printing-house Square, was originally called the Logographic Press—but the space that was necessary to be walked over from the extent of the cases, was found to waste more time (besides the complexity and fatigue) than putting together the single letters, and logography was therefore laid aside.

G.'s New Joint Stock Company of Philosophy shall not be neglected. We have no doubt that the requisite million will easily be raised, and the disposal of it as readily resigned to the unconditional disposal of the collector.

Other contributions, both in verse and prose, too numerous to be particularized, remain under consideration.

Of works forwarded to us for critical notice, some have been adjourned for want of space, and some for want of being sufficiently early.

We have to apologize for some errors of the press, that have very much perplexed our readers of the Commercial Report and Price Current, in two or three preceding Numbers; but hope that we have sufficiently guarded against these for the future.